AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

(BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.)

FILMS FROM THE BATTLEFIELDS

Cherry Kearton's

WITH THE ARMIES IN FLANDERS.

Pictures taken by this intrepid operator in the snow-covered Trenches of Belgium and France.

The effect of "Jack Johnsons" on London Motor buses at Ypres.

With Belgian Heroes in the advanced Trenches

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LORD ROBERTS.

His last march from the world's largest battlefield. Very impressive.

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THE UNIQUE PICTURES CAN ONLY BE SEEN AT THE EXCELSIOR.

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A delightful film version of W. W. Jacobs' well-known comedy showing his clear and humorous characterisation of English Riverside people.

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In training, to invade Germany.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTES

By their special War Correspondents.

Miss VIOLET FRAMPTON

AND

Mr. JAMES McGRATH

In the latest songs and duets.

AS SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE

TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P. M.

AT HALF PRICES.

A chance for our suburban patrons to see a first class entertainment at easy prices.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BOMBAY.

GRAND CONCERT

Under the distinguished Patronage

OF

The Hon. Mr. Claude ,C.S.I.,C.I.E.,I.C.S.

FOR THE WAR RELIEF FUND

Saturday, the 9th January 1915.

C. M. S. HALL,

rocter Road—Girgaum

9 P.M. (S. T.)

PROGRAMME.

1	Quartette	Regoletto by Verdi.	*Y. W. C. A. Ladies*
2	Pianoforte Solo.	Rigandon by Raff.	*Miss Januschke*
3	Vocal Solo	Selected	*Mr. Frank Clark*
4	Musical Recitation	"The Lady of Shallot"	*Misses Hoxie & Picken; accompanist Miss Januschke*
5	Vocal Solo	"The Nightingale's Song" / Ethelbert Nevice	*Mrs. Eldridge*
6	Violin Solo	(1) "Simple Aveu" / (2) Selected	*Mrs. R. P. Mears.*
7	Vocal Solo	Selected	*Miss Lang*
8	Recitation	"Who's afraid"	*Mis Dennion*
9	Song	(1) Drake goes West / (2) The Blue Dragoons.	*Mr. A. Watson*

FIVE MINUTES INTERVAL

10	Song	(In parts) "Patriotic Memories" by E. St. Quentin	*The Choir*
11	Pianoforte Solo		*Mr. Martyn*
12	Song	(1) Reuben Ranzo (2) Jack Briton	*Mr. A. T. Gosford*
13	Vocal Solo	Drake's Drum	*Mr. H. H. Comfort*
14	Recitation	Selected	*Mr. R. S. Jackson*
15	Marathi Song	Gazal	*American Mission High School Boys*
16	Instrumental Music	Jaltarang	*Prof. Baldev Varma Gandharva Vidyalaya*
17	Hindustani Song	Bhupali Rag	*Prof. Vishnu Annaji Kashalkar-Gandharva Vidyalaya*
18	Comical Reading	Selected	*Mr. B. N. Athavale*
	Rule Britannia		*All*

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

The Programme is subject to certain alterations

Rates of Admission— 1st Class Rs. 2
2nd „ „ 1
3rd „ As. 8

Tickets can be obtained from :

Messrs S. ROSE & Co., Fort
and
Mr. D. S. MODAK.
25 Victoria Gardens,
BYCULLA.

For further particulars refer to
Mr. D. S. MODAK, M. A.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session.....8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies only.....9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session.....6 to 8
Night do. .....9-30 to 11-30
Club do. .....6 to 8 (Every Thursday)
Sunday Morning.....9 to 11. Evening

N.B.—Thursday 31st Dec. and Friday, 1st Jan., being Bank Holidays, there will be Morning Sessions from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.

Band in Attendance.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALLADIUM

LATE LA SCALA THEATRE

KALBADEVI ROAD.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-NIGHT! ***TO-NIGHT!!***

NEW SONGS DANCES AND PICTURES

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

LITTLE

DOROTHY DREWITZ

The Child Wonder.

SADIE WILLIAMS — Bombay's Favourite.

ROSIE GEORGE — Coster Impersonator.

ROSE DE VELLA

The Versatile Mimic.

AND OUR STAR DRAMA

THE

BLACK SPOT

A Beautiful Russian Anarchist Story.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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THE TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE GREATEST FILM SERIAL DRAWING CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT AT THE

TEL. No. 1266. **OLYMPIA CINEMA** TEL. No. 1266.

PEOPLE'S PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

SHOWING TO NIGHT AND THROUGHOUT THE WEEK ENDING 8th INST.

The 4th INSTALMENT of 6000 ft. of the MOST-TALKED-OF and STIRRING SEVEN (7) MILE FILM

LUCILLE LOVE THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.

LUCILLE LOVE THE GIRL OF MYSTERY

MISS GRACE CUNARD, the famous Cinema Actress playing the Title-Part, who was on 20,000 Mile Tour of Great Britain and Ireland in an attractively decorated motor car for the purpose of this serial film, is a bewitching young lady performing exceptional feats of daring. She holds the spectators spell-bound throughout her appearance on the screen.

This is a Thrilling Film, story of adventure and intrigue, with Love Predominating. It is estimated to cost 100,000 Dollars and includes actual scenes taken in California, Mexico, Hawaii Islands and China.

OUR LATEST WAR PICTURES AND COMICS TO COMPLETE THE PROGRAMME.

PRIZE MATINEES Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30. 3 Shown Nightly at 7,8-45 & 10-30.

Band will be in attendance. No Season Passes allowed on Sat. & Sun.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Charni Road. "THE HOME OF BEAUTIFUL PICTURES"

TO-NIGHT. WE SHALL PRESENT ***TO-NIGHT.***

THE RAJAH'S TIARA
THE RAJAH'S TIARA
THE RAJAH'S TIARA

(No. 2 of "The Gang of the Pointing Finger" series).

A magnificent production shewing the Relentless Trial of the Law's Vendetta.

A HUGE NEW YEAR PROGRAMME OF PICTURES.

Comedy, War Films, Drama and Tragedy.

BEAUTIFUL IN ITS SETTING INTENSE IN ITS ACTION

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15
10-30 to 12.
PRIZE SHOW—Saturday and Sunday 5-30 to 6-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
European Management

A PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR PATRONS.

SHORT STAY !!!

TO-NIGHT **9-30 S. T.** ***EVERY NIGHT***

Prof. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, near GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

SELECT PROGRAMME

For the NEW YEAR'S WEEK.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.

D. K. CHATRE, Proprietor.

THE NEW HALL SERMON

PASTOR W. R. FRENCH

Will speak on

"THE COMING KING AND KINGDOM."

Sunday, Jan. 3rd, at 6-30 p.m.

This is the beginning of a Special Series on Prophecy.

PUBLIC WELCOME.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures is THURSDAY, January 28th, 1915. For particulars and prospectus, apply to the Honorary Secretary Prof. O. V. Muller, M. A. Elphinstone College Fort. 4821

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Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

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Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders....£562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

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Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Briances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
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HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

LATEST LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.	p.
MAYNE'S Criminal Law of India 1914.	18	0	0
MAYNE'S Hindu Law and Usage 1914.	20	0	0
LYON and WADDELL'S Medical Jurisprudence for India 1914.	20	0	0
GHOSH on Mortgage Vol. II 1914	10	0	0
GOUR'S Transfer of Property Vol. I 1914.	10	0	0
WOODROFF'S Injunction 1914	12	0	0
SOHONI'S Code of Criminal Procedure 1914.	17	0	0
RATONLAL & DHIRAJLAL'S Law of Crimes 1914.	10	0	0
PHILLIPS and TREVELYAN'S Law Relating to Hindu Wills 1914	16	0	0
PARUCK'S Indian Succession Act 1913.	5	0	0

MEDICAL BOOKS.

BURGHARD'S System of Operative Surgery 5 Vols 1914.	63	0	0
Medical Annual for 1914.	6	6	0
HARE'S Diagnosis in the office and at the Bedside 1914.	14	10	0
LATHAM and ENGLISH: System of Treatment 4 Vols. by many writers 1912.	63	0	0
CABOT'S Physical Diagnosis 1913.	12	8	0
Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases by WHITE and JELLIFFE 2 Vols. 1913.	37	8	0
Science and Practice of Dental Surgery of BENNETT 1914.	31	8	0
GUITER... of the Urinary Tra... 2 Vols. 1...			
THOMSON'S ... 1914.			
DA COSTA'S ... 1914.			
STEDMAN'S M... ary 1913.		12	0
DORLAND'S Illus... Dictionary		15	8
The Diseases of Chil... Vols. by SHAW & LA ... 1912.	78	12	0

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(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay, Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 31st

Celtic King — Humphreys — Cardiff Nov. 28

Jan. 1st 1915.

Vita — Cammack — Busreh Dec. 20

Ischia — Paolitto — Naples Dec. 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 1st.

Rehmani — Evans — Calcutta.

S. S. Celtic King:—The steamer Celtic King, 2,575 tons, Captain R. Humphreys, arrived here on Thursday evening from Cardiff, November 28th, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, 1,954 tons, Captain F. R. Cammack, arrived in harbour on Friday from Busreh, December 20, with a general cargo and 10 cabin and 40 deck passengers.

S. S. Ischia:—The Italian Mail S. N. Company's steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain M. Paolitto, arrived here on January 1, with a general cargo and 28 deck passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, January 1st, 1915

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D M.
Nirvana	Adenne	M. M. & Co
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co.
Euphobia	Stevens	W. & A. G. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co
Wearside	Pick	J. Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
Cannizario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Kansas	Lenkester	K. Nixon & Co
Jelunga	Lewes	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Devanha	Hickey	P. & O. Co
India	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Sabarmati	524	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co.
Bahaduri	829	Mahomed	Bo. S. N. Co. Ld.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Amazon	Besso	
Angus	Lazzells	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Arankola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Avlemoor	Williams	Jeewandas & Co
Baroda	Horscroft	M. M. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Caithness	Rittland	W. & A. G. & Co.
Coconada	Hitchings	M. M. & Co
Flor di Diu	Abeo	Pirrabotum & Co.
Glenelg	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope	Harding	K. N. & Co
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Kafue	Lerlie	
Meteor	Rasmussen	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay Co
Oriental	Valentine	P. & O. Co.
Sanctoria	Wora	Andrew Yule
Sandon Hall	Rowlands	W. & A. G. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. S
Taiyabi	Cottrel	R. K. O. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co
Zoroastrian	Osborne	Muncherjee & Sons

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to mean sea level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 1st January 915 was 29.960 inches.

For temperature, correction to be applied to mercurial barometers of ships:—If the temperature of the ship's barometer has been 80 deg. F. it should be decreased by 0.18 inch. and by proportionately smaller amounts according as the temperature of the ship's barometer is respectively below 88 deg. F. In case of the temperature of the ship's barometer being above 88 deg. F. the correction or correction is necessary to make comparison at 80 F. all aneroid barometers should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 deg. above 80 deg. F. the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 31st December 1914.

Means observations, taken at 6. a.m. 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ...	29.960 Inches
Temperature of Air	79 0 degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69 7 „
Dew Point	65 2 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.629 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1 „
Minimum do.	69.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnig	ENE,NNW, N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	149 miles

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	1	m 10 56	25 7	1	m 5 31	20 0
					4 57a	15 19
SAT	2	m 0 2	28 10	2	m 6 5	19 8
		11 37a	25 11		5 33a	15 3
SUN	3	m 0 33	29 2	3	m 6 37	19 0
		0 17a	26 2		6 8a	15 9
M.	4	m 1 4	29 2	4	m 7 9	19 1
		0 58a	26 3		6 42a	16 7
TU.	5	m 1 38	29 0	5	m 7 42	18 8
		1 40a	26 3		7 17a	16 8
W.	6	m 2 10	28 7	6	m 8 18	18 3
		2 25a	26 0		7 55a	17 1
TH.	7	m 2 47	28 0	7	m 8 59	17 2
		3 18a	25 8		8 41a	17 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise		Sunset
„	1 (Friday)	7h. 12m.	„	6h. 1
„	2 (Saturday)	7h. 12m.	„	6h. 1
„	3 (Sunday)	7h. 13m.	„	6h. 1
„	4 (Monday)	7h. 13m.	„	6h. 1
„	5 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	„	6h. 1
„	6 (Wednesday)	7h. 13m.	„	6h. 1
„	7 (Thursday	7h. 14m.	„	6h. 1

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 December 31st 1h. 8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1915 10-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9th 2h. 42-6m. New Moon January 15th 8h. 11-9m. p.m.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

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"INDIAN INK."

Published in aid of the
IMPERIAL WAR FUND.

SHORT STORIES by Sir George Young husband, Irene Burn, P. C. Wren, "Subaltern" and other well known writers.

POEMS by Rabindranath Tagore 'A.W.' R.C. Bannerjee and others.

ILLUSTRATIONS by Major Corbet, Frank, Leah, Captain Pulley.

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AND OTHER FEVERS,

Sold all over India.

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Chemists and Druggists,
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...dool Rehman Street,
...BOMBAY.

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BEFORE SPENDING MONEY on glasses of any kind, even if only for the glare, it will be to your advantage to consult us.

We give you Free Services of
Ophthalmic Surgeon

We warrant all our work to be perfect and furnish glasses at prices reasonable for First Class Work.

COWPER & CO.

Ophthalmic Opticians, next to
Fort Fire Brigade Station,
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ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER

Your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.

Please read the following evidence:—

Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige.

Price per bottle of 25 pills, Re. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/-.
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO...
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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times," 30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

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...HURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

DAY OF INTERCESSION IN CONNECTION WITH WAR.

(2nd Sunday after Christmas, 3rd Jan.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Woodward in A. flat; Hymns 60, 57, 311, 512; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Chants; Hymns 165, 376, 74. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong. Special Service in connection with the War. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati): Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for the Y. M. C. A. work among the troops. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 9-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gusarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. H. Martindale, 11 a.m., Special War Service.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 8-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Marken.

St. Peter's, Masagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for Young People; 6-30 p.m., Service of Humble Prayer and Intercession with reference to the War; Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner: 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 5 p.m., Sunday School. Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbord; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m. Songs and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Maleiu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

B. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evensong Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher. S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Masagon.—Vicar: Rev. M X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church. (Our Lady of Health). Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F Hillenkamp. S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

JEWISH.

Gate of Mercy Synagogue, 58, Samuel street.—The Intercession Service composed by the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire will be read here and in all Synagogues in Bombay on Sabbath, (to-day), at 7 a.m.

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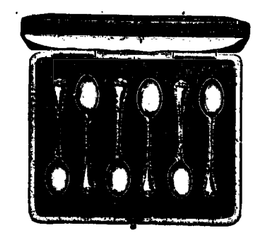

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Set of 6 Silver Teaspoons.
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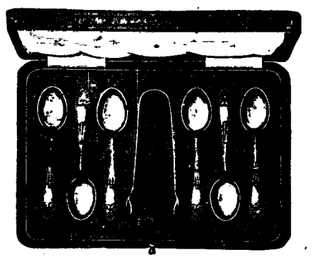

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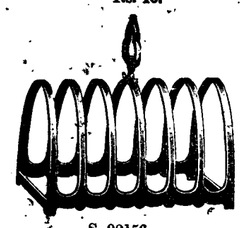
Rs. 15.



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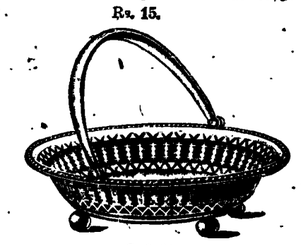
St. Silver Toast rack,
5 divisions.
Rs. 25.



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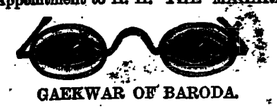

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High Court, Bombay. 12th July, 1909.

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COMMERCIAL.

MARKET REPORTS.

COTTON.

Owing to the New Year holidays the Liverpool Market remains closed until Monday January 4th, 11 a.m. New York, however, only closed for one day, and resumes business to-day as usual.

There is a distinct feeling of weakness about the American market, and there is no longer that eagerness to buy which was in evidence a week or two ago. It would appear that even the most optimistic section of the "bull" division are beginning to realise that no substantial rise is possible in the present demoralized state of the textile trade, with a huge collected stock of the raw staple awaiting disposal.

Whilst it is within the bounds of possibility that the South may come out as heavy sellers for a week or two, in order to relieve the enormous surplus accumulating and place them in a more comfortable position to deal with the balance, experts are inclined to the belief, that even in the event of such a contingency materialising, the selling will not be productive of a regular slump, but only of a gradual decline in prices.

One point appears to be tolerably clear that the comparatively high value of actual cotton in the south and abnormally high freights which prevail at present, are factors which are not in favour of purchases on an extensive scale by importers and mills, and a considerable portion of the recent buying in "futures" is probably merely a temporary makeshift as cover, which will be reversed as soon as the South decides to consider a reasonable parity as compared with "futures," assisted by a drop in freights to more normal rates.

The position then may be regarded as rather unsatisfactory, for if the market is suddenly subjected to the influence of heavy hedge selling at any moment, it might have a disastrous effect on rates, sufficient to demoralize the market.

A recent opinion from a knowledgable source is worthy of the greatest respect, to the effect that the crop must be estimated as the largest ever grown, and the crux of the question is, whether prices offered will be attractive enough to justify the gathering of the residue after Christmas, and establishing the fact whether it is to be a seventeen million crop or only sixteen and a half.

The same authority anticipates the market will fluctuate between 7 and 8 for near positions in New York, and is of opinion that the recent reaction which set in has every chance of bringing the market down to 7 again, for it appears an impossibility to base conjectures upon any rational theory which would justify the surmise that prices are likely to advance.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Owing to the holidays, local business has practically been at a standstill, and the little that has been doing may be based on the following quotations:—Broach, 179-8; Bengals, 121-8; Akola, 152-3.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, Dec. 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian ..	600
„ Imports	37,968
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Quiet	
Mid. Americans	4.62
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.30
New York Official noon call March new	7.82
„ „ „ May new ..	8.01
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new.. ..	7.72

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.34
June-July	..
July-Aug.	4.41
Aug.-Sept.	..
Sept.-Oct.	..
Oct.-Nov.	4.52
Nov.-Dec.	..
Dec.-Jan.	..
Jan.-Feb.	4.58

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 31st.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	18,999

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.31
J. J.	..
J. A.	4.38
A. S.	..
S. O.	..
O. N.	4.50
N. D.	..
D. J.	..
J. F.	4.55

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M-J	J-A	O-N	J-F'16	F-M'16
30th Dec. Close ..	4.34	4.41	4.52	4.58	..
31st Dec. Open ..	4.31	4.38	4.50	4.55½	..
31st Dec. Close ..	4.34½	..	..	4.5[illegible]	4.61
	pl. ½	..	..	..	..

NEW YORK.

	Dec.	Meh. new	May	Oct.
29th Dec. Close	..	7·81	8·01	8·41
30th Dec. Close	7·30	7·79	7·95	8·37
31st Dec. 11 am	..	..	7.99	8·42

EGYPTIAN.	May	July	NEW ORLEANS.	Dec.	May
29th Dec. Close.	6.13	6.27	29th Dec. Close.	7.05	7.77
31st Dec. Open.	6.12	6.26	30th Dec. Close.	6.90	7.74
31st Dec. Close.	6.12	6.26	31st Dec. 11 a.m. ..	..	..
	—1	—1			

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

London, Dec. 31st.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	10,000
„ Forwarded	63,000
„ Imports	166,000
„ Stock	830,000

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 31st.

Good Broach	3.90
F.G. „	4.15
Fine „	4.25

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 31st.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	Not received.
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian „ „	
American „ „	
Other „ „	
Total Sales	16,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	100
East Indian Stock	61,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,100
East Indian Actual Export	900
American Afloat	300,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	358,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	22 11-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ 637,000	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 5-8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 7/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¼
„ „ „ „ 6 „	5¼
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1 7-8

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	69,494,000	Dec.	884,000
Public Deposits .	26,933,000	„	10,526,000
Other do.	128,055,000	Mar.	12,649,000
Govt Securities .	14,808,000	„	2,000
Other Securities	106,236,000	„	2,942,000

Notes & Gold .. 51,804,000 Dec. 804,000

The Bank Reserve is 33 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 31st.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. C.I.F April.-May Paid	52/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs.C.I.F. May.-June Paid	51/3
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F Jan.-Feb. Paid	53

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fee—60 lbs. January	51
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs.	51/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	48/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.	48-3
Linseed Calcutta	47-6
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan-Feb. Paid	42/6
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull	6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 56⅛
C pper Braziers	£ 73
Yellow Metal	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	11/7/6

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	22⅛

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/10½

BOMBAY COTTON ARRIVALS.

Arrivals. 30th Dec. 1914.	Bales.
Kandeish	1,508
Central India	127
Barsee and Nagpur	915
Berar	863
Central Provinces	2,745
Dhollera	162
Broach	—
Campta and Darwar	43
Westerns	4
Bengal N.. W. Provinces	5,241
Sind	5
Total	11,613
Total for 6 days	44,586
Total to date since 1st Sept.	2,27,312
Total same time last season	8,81,332

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, PRODUCE AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Cotton Bales.	Wheat Cwts.	Linseed Cwts.	Rape Rai Mustard Seeds.
Day's Total	11613	20061	205	736
6 days ..	44585	41287	4249	1650
Since 1st Jan. 1914.	3076240	2699797	2101586	704977
Same period last year.	3091323	7757863	4589484	1093785

	Gingelly Seed.	Poppy Seed.	Ground nuts.	Castor Seed.
Day's Total	3353	121	7318	2178
6 days ..	17067	172	30092	12022
Since 1st Jan. 14.	996949	177302	880111	1439375
Same period last year..	2280783	406995	1360992	2181555

	Rice.	Myra-bullam.	Cotton Seed.	Mowra Seed.
Day's Total	3970	614	15970	154
6 days ..	227939	7297	459894	1090
Since 1st Jan. 14..	4983724	873771	5114374	204962
Same period last year ..	5144158	632908	4664721	641507

	Gram.	Jowar.	Barley.	Maize
Day's Total	507	10015	—	157
6 days ..	4116	28829	502	712
Since 1st Jan.1914	729582	1579688	83716	13381
Same period last year	1000322	912723	245699	10384

RUSSO-SWEDISH RELATIONS.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

In an interview with the Stockholm correspondent of the Italian newspaper "Tribuna," the Swedish Foreign Minister, M. Wallenberg, denied the truth of certain rumours emanating from Berlin that Sweden, in the event of a victory for Russia, would see its independence endangered, and therefore must join in the war.

He added that any sympathy for Germany which might be found in Sweden was no doubt fed by fears of Russian menace. He was, however, pleased to say that these fears had abated owing not only to the correct attitude of the Russian Press towards Sweden but also to certain events that had taken place since the outbreak of war. For example it was estimated that nearly 250,000 Russians had since the outbreak passed through Sweden after having been, expelled from Germany and Austria, and as a great number were in a pitiful condition they were treated with the greatest hospitality by the Swedish authorities. The people generally, said the Minister, had largely contributed to strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries; of which the numerous addresses of thanks from Russia gave evidence.

It is understood that H. H. the Nizam proposes to visit Bombay within a short time, and arrangements for that purpose are now in progress. It is not known what stay he will make at Bombay, but it cannot be long especially at a time when H. H. is directly managing the affairs of the State.

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THE KING AT THE FRONT.

VISIT TO WOUNDED INDIAN TROOPS.

A SEPOY'S LOYAL TRIBUTE.

A "Times" special correspondent writing from 'a town in France' on Dec. 1 sends the following interesting account of His Majesty's visit to the wounded troops at the front:—

The King arrived unexpectedly yesterday. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, who, with other officers attached to General French's Staff, came down from Headquarters to receive him. After lunching at the hotel he visited the hospital.

His Majesty first inspected the men's wards. He spoke to some of his wounded soldiers. His sympathy and solicitude for them were touching and manifest, and he expressed his concern that the number of wounded had been so large. The King spoke in German to a wounded German officer and was anxious that the German wounded should be well supplied with literature, because their lot was rendered additionally hard by the fact that they could not converse with the other wounded men. He was assured that German literature was provided for them. The Prince of Wales noticed a private in his own regiment—the Grenadier Guards—who is 6ft. 6in. in height. He is said to be the tallest private in the British Army, and a special bed has had to be provided for him.

In the officers' wards the King spoke to each of the patients in turn, and asked them many questions:—"What was their regiment? Were they in pain? Were they making good progress?" One officer had a story to relate which greatly interested his Majesty. He said that while he was reading a newspaper in the trenches a bullet went through the page. When he examined the paper he found that the bullet had traversed the name of a great friend of his—a member of his Majesty's suite. "Is my friend with you to-day, your Majesty?" he inquired. The friend was present and was summoned to the bedside. The wounded officer explained that, directly after the paper was hit, he sat down to write a letter to his friend, relating the incident, and he cut out the pierced piece of the paper to send to him. It was while he was thus occupied that he was himself hit by a bullet.

The K[illegible] another hospital, which is [illegible] British officers, and [illegible]. Here also he [illegible] individually. O[illegible] he expressed to th[illegible] and the medical staff his s[illegible]t the admirable and efficient ma[illegible] which they are being conducted, and [illegible] added a special word in praise of the nursing staff.

AT THE INDIAN HOSPITAL.

Later in the day the King visited the Indian Hospital, where he spent 40 minutes in the wards talking with the wounded. A visit from their Padshah and personal talk with him is the greatest event that could happen in the lives of these loyal men. His Majesty asked the sepoys the nature and occasion of their wounds, and they were astonished to find from the questions he put to them that he knew the details of the actions they had fought in and the dates and the names of the regiments engaged. A sepoy in the 34th Sikh Pioneers discovered that the King knew that it was his regiment, together with the 6th Jats and the 9th Bhopal Infantry, who took a certain trench at the point of the bayonet on the night of November 23.

The King spent some minutes by the bedside of a man in the same regiment who is paralysed on the right side of the face from a bullet behind his ear. It is a difficult case, but a cure is looked for. Another young sepoy was a little discomfited to have to confess to his Padshah that he had not been in action; an artillery horse had trodden on his foot. The King was impressed by the extraordinary hardihood and patience with which these men bear their wounds. Another had had his leg amputated in the morning. He had borne the pain after the operation stoically, but when the King spoke to him his eyes filled with tears and he could not answer.

In the Indian officers' ward, Jemadar Danbir Thapa, of the 218th Gurkhas, a typical specimen of the thick-set, sturdy recruit from the west of Nepal, gave his Majesty an account of the action in which his regiment cleared the enemy's trenches after suffering heavy losses on November 11. The tradition of the King's sympathetic interest in this particular regiment is likely to survive long among the sepoys of the Indian Army. The King inspected every ward and was shown the X-rays, the operating-room, the laundry, the thresh, the Hindu and Mahomedan kitchens, and the other excellent arrangements of the hospital in which the caste observances of the various sects and communities are as carefully respected as in their own country.

He then went to the Convalescent Camp, where the soldiers are in tents under exactly the same conditions as in an Indian cantonment. It was here that a sepoy rose from his bed and called out "God save the King." It was the only English he knew, and quite unrehearsed. The spontaneous tribute of the men in this tent may perhaps have been more affecting to his Majesty than all the applause of a Royal procession.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Delhi at 1 p.m. on Thursday afternoon.

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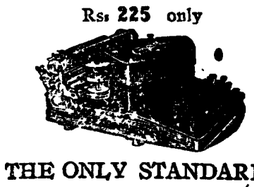

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THE WAR IN FLANDERS.

AN UNPARALLELED STRUGGLE.

FUTURE OF THE NEW ARMIES.

Since the opening of the war the Anglo-Indian Army under Field-Marshal Sir John French has suffered 84,000 casualties, losses equal approximately to the strength with which it originally took the field.

The above sentence is taken from an important and deeply interesting article by the military correspondent of the "Times," printed in its issue of December 2.

Since the fighting began on August 21, he says:—

The Army has been continually engaged. It has stood in the fairway of the two greatest German attacks which have been delivered on the Western front, and on it has beaten the full fury of the storm. In the terrific fighting around Ypres and Armentiéres it lost about 50,000 men, of which some 5,500 occurred in Sir James Willcock's Indian Corps.

The three French Armies of Generals d'Urbal, Maud'huy, and de Castelnau, united under the command of General Foch, which fought on our right and left in Flanders with such admirable tenacity, suffered losses, together with the Belgians, of some 50,000 men, and the grand attack was thus stayed and thrown back at the cost to the Allies of 100,000 killed, wounded, and missing. It is these three categories which make up the hateful term "casualties," but possibly the Prime Minister will not concur.

FIGHTING 500,000 MEN.

All accounts agree that the 16 German Army Corps, numbering 500,000 men, which attacked us with such fury, lost from two to three times as many as we did. Their massed formations, the recklessness of their assaults, the pressure of their "battle police" from the rear, and their constant exposure to our devastating artillery fire in their offensive tactics, account for the difference in the losses on the two sides.

It is a conservative estimate which places the German casualties at 200,000 men. In this great three weeks' battle [illegible] thus fell not less than 300,000 men, [illegible] than this bold statement can [illegible] the fury of the fighting, [illegible]nt conduct of the great- [illegible]llies. Except a few [illegible]ches, and a few fields, [illegible]nothing to show for [illegible]everything in the

[illegible]G POS[illegible]

Our troops and those of our [illegible] exceeds t'e writer, have won fame which [illegible] be immortal. Their position is now much more secure.

Our lines have now been reconstituted. Our Army is united and holds a less extended front. The trenches have been improved in every respect and protected by barbed wire. Lines have been constructed in rear of even greater strength, while the guns are well dug in, and some heavy guns, working in conjunction with our most efficient Flying Corps, have begun to engage and destroy the German heavy guns which have hitherto had all the game to themselves.

We are able to withdraw Corps and create a reserve, while our numerous and formidable cavalry are ready for all emergencies and form another and a mobile reserve.

A regular flow of reinforcements is gradually repairing the losses in our ranks, while men from the trenches have obtained sleep and rest, and have been refitted with new clothing and equipment on a generous scale.

We are answering the German trench howitzers and hand grenades by similar contrivances, and have hoisted many of the Germans with our mines. The health and the spirit of British and Indian troops alike are all that can be desired, and the opinion is general that our lines cannot be forced.

POWER OF RECUPERATION.

At the same time the writer points out that we must recognise that the enemy are still more numerous than we are, and are strongly posted, and he enlarges on the difficulty of taking trenches.

[illegible] cool and intrepid manner in which [illegible] regimental officers and men have [illegible] this terrible ordeal, and their good [illegible]ts and confidence at the present [illegible]ment, are truly a marvel to behold. It [illegible]kes but two nights' rest to restore com- [illegible]tely the unkempt, shabby, and dilapi- [illegible]ed battalions from the trenches. After that time has elapsed, and, thanks [illegible] the efficiency of our staffs and of the [illegible]artermaster-General's branch, a bat- [illegible]ion turns out washed, shaved, and com- [illegible]tely re-clothed. It has incorporated its [illegible]nforcements, and looks as if it were [illegible]rching fresh out of Aldershot for a [illegible]eremonial parade.

Our losses have been grievous indeed, but, thanks to the regimental spirit, which has proved once more the palladium of the Army, they have been borne unflinchingly, and the regiments which have suffered most will in a short time be ready for anything that may be asked of them.

OFFICERS NEEDED.

There are many things that the Army requires, and, above all, officers and men. Our officers and N. C. O.'s have been terribly reduced, and such reduction of cadres prevents a regiment from assimilating usefully a large draft of privates only. It is too rigid to lay down the rule that a battalion can only assimilate fifty times the number of its officers, but it is certain that the proportion given is not far out. We have still a good number of men coming to hand at the depots, but, unless we send out with them a proper proportion of officers, the regiments at the front will deteriorate.

It is not indispensable that the officers should be old or highly scientific. The need is for young leaders of grit and resolution, such as the Officers Training Corps and our N. C. O.'s should be able to supply.

The recent improvement in the pay of regimental officers—excluding the unfortunate majors, who have been altogether forgotten—will enable the lower commissioned ranks to earn something near to a living wage, and this boon has been most highly appreciated. It will, amongst other benefits, enable young officers in the new Armies and on service to live on their pay, and will thus remove a difficulty which had begun to cause serious anxiety.

The writer discusses the best methods of filling up the gaps, and says that if the rest depots are no longer able to produce good and regular drafts, the Army at the front would be glad to welcome as drafts some of the fine young men of the New Armies, and this is a contingency to be kept in mind. We need every man that we can find. We shall soon have to consider how we can best use the new levies at the front, whether as armies, divisions, brigades, units, or drafts, and this subject is worthy of serious reflection.

"WHAT I SAW AT YPRES."

GERMAN VANDALISM IN EXCELSIS.

Mr. G. H. Perris, the well-known war correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" paid a visit to Ypres towards the close of November after it had been subjected to bombardment by the Germans. Describing what he saw in the ruined city, Mr. Perris writes:—

Ypres is, or rather was, a town of 18,000 inhabitants. Its unique historical and architectural interest was universally known. If ever a thought be given in war-time to the precious memorials of the past, to the beauty that genius has made and time has ripened, here and now was the occasion for such a restraining thought.

The officers of the Allies say that there is no military excuse for this fifteen days' bombardment, and that, in any case, shrapnel would have been as effective as big shells (including incendiary shells), except for the purpose of sheer destruction.

What I saw for myself is, perhaps, more conclusive. It is that, while large parts of the town have suffered no injury, the famous Linen Hall and the equally ancient, though less rare and beautiful, Cathedral of St. Martin, are practically destroyed, with a number of the quaint old houses around them, including the [illegible] a little two-storey buildi[illegible]naissance [illegible], da[illegible]in[illegible] to the east [illegible] end of [illegible]taining the

[illegible]stance firing, [illegible]s re[illegible] accidental. It stands as [illegible]e German commanders as t[illegible]us damage to Rheims Cathedr[illegible]e destruction of Louvain.

Here, as at Louvain, the injury to civilisation is irreparable. The high roof of the Hall has gone completely; its charred fragments strew the pavement of the pillared naves, which formed the ground floor of the vast building. The windows are all shattered, the tiny diamond panes lying amid the heaps of brick and mortar within, and on the pavement outside. Of the "Nieuwerck," which was only slightly damaged by the earlier bombardment, nothing now remains standing.

SKELETONS OF ARCHITECTURE.

The delicate pinnacles at the corners of the Halles still point up naked to the sky—strangely naked without their familiar background. But the fine rafters and the long gallery of the Cloth Hall have disappeared; and the remarkable wall paintings are hopelessly defaced. Nothing stands inside but the pillars—poor skeletons that cry aloud for pity, like the pillars of Pompeii, or the Propylea on the Acropolis of Athens.

The great central tower shows a huge rent in the upper centre, where the clock was; and on both sides of the tower the facade of the Cloth Hall has been smashed in. Opposite this side of the Halles a number of houses have been gutted, fragments only of the outer walls standing amid piles of rubble.

On the other side lies the cathedral. We could not get inside, for the entrance is blocked by a mound of still smoking mortar and stone, the top of which was lit by a faint flame throwing out curious little sparks. This was the remains of the belfry. Of the interior we could only see that there was no longer a roof, and that the floor was a horrible chaos.

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Everybody notices the odd things that escape the common fate amid these calamities. The stone effigy of some local worthy stands in the path leading to the central door of the cathedral quite unhurt—as though to emphasise the greater glories that are gone for ever.

In the street just outside a shell has dug a hole large enough to swallow up a horse and cart. It happened to strike the top of one of the town sewers.

The station was naturally the first mark for the German guns; and in the neighbouring square houses, a large factory, and a large school have been knocked to bits. But all this is nothing beside the loss of that which has been a joy and pride to good men for 600 years, and, having been demolished in a fortnight of frenzy, can now never be replaced.

In the Washington House of Representatives recently Mr. Smith, introduced a Resolution providing that the lands in the Arctic, including the North Pole, should be formally annexed, and described as United States territory.

"THE INVISIBLE WAR."

A TOUR OF THE BATTLE LINE.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes an interesting despatch from Mr. G. H. Perris, in which he gives an account of a visit he has paid to the trenches at Ypres and other places. Mr. Perris, whose narrative is dated Nov. 28, writes:—

There is, in the village of —— just behind the canal which runs southward, twelve miles, from Dixmude to Ypres, a certain trench from which, if ever, the Invisible War should become visible. It represents the advanced firing line at a point where the battle of the Yser took and may again take, a character of sustained violence.

It is of a construction that has become familiar from newspaper photographs—not one of the extensive subterranean galleries with kitchens and rest rooms that are to be the winter quarters (perhaps) of the Allied lines further south, but a narrow trench cut deep in the brown, clayey soil, with transverse sections, and, in the front, an open gallery at which the riflemen stand.

The opening is only about 18in deep from the turfed and sanded roof to the ledge on which the rifles lie in action. The nearest building of the village is within stone's throw.

TO-AND-FRO.

The men have no need here for more extensive arrangements; they come down, and are relieved at intervals, and the line of communication is so good that the intervals need not be long.

The German trenches are on the other side of the Yser Canal, no more than 300 yards away to the east. Imagine the excited interest with which we looked out upon this expanse of dead-flat land, fields of grass and stubble broken by hedges, dykes, and lines of bolders, where one of the crucial stages of the mightiest conflict of modern times has just been settled.

There is no doubt about the bloody work that has been done.

Most of this village is in ruins—a few blackened walls, yawning over heaps of brick and plaster, mark what were lately its humbly prosperous homes; the church is a broken skeleton, the value and tip of the steeple hanging over on a thread, which I guess to be the lightning conductor.

HISTORY MADE IN TWO SENTENCES.

It is still a mark for the German artillerymen—the boo-o-m of their big guns breaks out intermittently; and a battery of French field-pieces close to our right replies with its lighter rat-tat-tat. But all we can actually see from our trench can be put in a couple of sentences. A shell bursts rather uncomfortably near, with a sudden flash of fire and cloud of dust.

Further away to the north, a small village is blazing, the yellow tongues of flame rising clear against the grey sky. Not a single human being is visible at any point of the compass.

The particular phase of the battle of Flanders which has been and probably will continue to be called the Battle of the Yser—that is, the desperate effort of the Germans to get across the Canal—is, or at least, is regarded by the Allied commanders as being, over. Fighting continues, but it has not yet revealed any new objective, and one has the impression that it is only a mischievous sort of marking-time, a warning from each side that it is not to be caught unawares, that the last word is not yet said.

The fighting, however, does unmistakably continue, for we have watched the ammunition wagons going in at one end of the process and the ambulances taking the wounded men out at the other end. But it bears hardly any resemblance to the product of heated imaginations which I have called the romantic illusion.

While we were hurrying through from Furnes to Ypres, along the highway which runs parallel with the Franco-Belgian lines a breakdown in front brought us to a sudden stop. The best of these Flanders roads consists of a cobbled centre not wide enough for two vehicles to pass, with broad bands of mud on either side.

SALIENT FEATURE OF WAR-FIELD.

For twenty minutes we stood watching a dozen Zouaves, with several horses, trying to get a cart out of a whole in the road. The guns were banging away to north and south of us, and once a rain of shrapnel burst over a line of willows just across a field on our left. To me there was much more reality in the bogged cart than in the shrapnel.

They say it is bullets, not shells, that the men fear. I can understand this now without being able clearly to explain. The one is a silent, multitudinous messenger of death; the other makes a noise and a show altogether disproportionate to the damage done—at least in the open field. Among buildings it is another story.

A YEAR'S EDUCATION.

DECREASE IN VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.

There has been a marked decline in the number of voluntary elementary schools in England and Wales. According to the annual education statistics issued last month, in July, 1913, there were 21,433 elementary schools, with an accommodation of 6,988,993, of which 8711 schools, with 4,196,959 accommodation, were council schools, and 12,722 schools with 2,792,034 accommodation were voluntary.

The number of scholars on the school registers for the year 1912-13 was 6,086,229, an increase of 71,786, or .17 per cent. There were none under three years of age, and there were 6068 of 15 years and over. Of this number 6,015,775 were in ordinary elementary schools, 11,890 in higher elementary, 4089 in "certified efficient," 2032 in blind schools, 3798 in schools for deaf, 13,311 in certified schools for mentally defective, 6124 in certified schools for physically defective, and 398 in schools for epileptics. There were 164,150 full-time teachers, of whom 105,025 were certificated. The average number of children in daily attendance was 5,365,897, a percentage of 88.73.

FINDING LOST MEN.

NEW WORK FOR THE RED CROSS.

According to a correspondent of the "Times," the British Red Cross in France now have an officer whose sole business is to search, to follow up clues and track down the wounded in all the backwaters over which the wave of fighting has passed. It is (he writes) a labour of love, like much of our Red Cross work in Paris, Calais and Boulogne.. No doubt it will mean the saving of life, as there must be many sick men in France now in remote farms and villages where there are no trained doctors or nurses available.

There must be more heart-searching in soldiers' homes over the missing than over the wounded and killed. If one has lost no friend in this way one has only to turn to the Agony columns to realise the appalling uncertainty that the bald communication "Missing" conveys. There is nothing more pathetic in all the pages of the "Times" than these appeals by wives or parents for news of men who have been lost sight of, dropped out in the dark, in outposts or reconnaissances, or cut off in detachments perhaps as long ago as the retreat from Mons.

LACK OF MACHINERY.

The nearest relatives will have received the official intimation, necessarily so curt and coldly impersonal, a day or two before the name is published in the casualty list. They are told by the authorities that when further information is received it will be communicated to them. Weeks pass. They call at the War Office, advertise in the newspapers, write to the Headquarters Staff, and to every friend they have in the Expeditionary Force. But up to the present no adequate machinery of search has been devised in the case of those who are not known to be dead, or prisoners of war, or wounded in a hospital.

The first thought is that the missing man is a prisoner. Nine times out of ten this is the case. If so, the news when it comes is received with that sense of relief which was so naively expressed in a letter from a German lady to her husband in the first week of the war:—

"My dear Fritz,—I am so delighted to hear that you have been taken prisoner and are now quite safe."

If there is a long silence it is generally assumed that the missing man is either a prisoner or dead. One feels that his friends if they had any information, would naturally send his people news of when and where he was last seen. But one does not allow for the indescribable chaos of war. An officer may be fighting for weeks on end with little rest. Neither his friend's life nor his own seems to him of the same importance as to us by our quiet firesides when we try to imagine the shock of war. The individual is sunk in the collective spirit of the regiment. One has to carry on; nothing else matters; the thought of his friend's friends, if it occurs, is but part of the overshadowing cloud of the general pity of things.

The missing man may be too ill to write; or he, or his friends, may have written and the letter has miscarried. It must be remembered that there is no longer any regular post in the departments which are invaded, and a letter posted elsewhere in France in the ordinary way takes many days to reach England, and the stream of men on the line of communications may pass him by. One has heard of those pathetic letters from the trenches, cheery, humourous, and confident, coming to a soldier's widow days after she has heard that he is dead

MISCARRIAGE OF NEWS.

During the South African War there were many cases in which people at home were left totally in the dark about the fate of their relatives. The miscarriage of news is sometimes inevitable. The writer knows of an incident at Paardeberg where a cavalry subaltern found himself by the side of an infantry major in a shallow improvised trench under heavy fire. The subaltern was hit in the shoulder and arm and the major had bullets through the chest and both knees. He was in a bad way, dying from loss of blood, and he told the subaltern his name and regiment and his father's address. In going for aid the subaltern lost consciousness when he had crawled a few yards from the trench. When he came he saw the man die in the arms of an ambulance man. The subaltern then gave his neighbour's message to an officer, made him promise to write and then lost consciousness again. Two months afterwards, when invalided home, he called on the father who believed that his son was still alive. The man to whom the subaltern had given the message had been shot through the head immediately afterwards. Stories like this help one to understand the need of organised search work such as the Red Cross are now undertaking.

The officer whose business it is to trace the missing will go to the trenches and find out when men were seen last. In tracking down one man he is certain to come upon the traces of others. Even if his quest leads him to a stone or a cross under a wayside tree he will earn gratitude. And he will be able to find out things about the dead with which official reports are not concerned. Hundreds of letters keep pouring into the War Office and the Red Cross asking for details which are never docketed in pigeon-holes.

Officially the claims of the nearest of kin are satisfied when one is told that one's relative has been killed in action. It is a hard and Napoleonic principle, but the Government's first care must be the fit and sound, to provide oil and fuel for the great engine of war. Whitehall does what it can. A considerable staff is detailed to the inquiry office, but it is in the nature of things that one must often go empty away. Our Red Cross in Paris is a *quasi*-official, for the most part unsalaried, emergency organisation. Relatives of the missing should address themselves to it direct, and not to the Headquarters Staff or the War Office. It has done much devoted work; and in this new line one Finder of Lost Men, officially recognised, is a happy beginning.

GERMANY THE ACCUSER.

BLAMING BRITAIN FOR THE WAR.

CHANCELLOR'S AMAZING SPEECH.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Kaiser's "Malleable-iron Chancellor," in the absence of his Imperial master, made a memorable speech on the war on December 2 in the Reichstag. The occasion was the war credit vote of £250,000,000, against which only one vote was recorded, that of Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist.

The Chancellor, addressing the Reichstag, said:—

Our first thought goes out to the Kaiser and the army and navy—our soldiers who are fighting for the honour and greatness of the Empire. Full of pride and unshakable confidence, we look to them and to our Austro-Hungarian comrades in arms who are firmly united to us to fight great battles with brilliant bravery.

Our most recent ally in battle, who has been obliged to join us, is the Ottoman Empire, which knows well that, with the destruction of the German Empire, it too would lose its national right to control its own destiny.

As our enemies have formed a powerful coalition against us, they will, I hope, find that the arm of our brave allies reaches the weak spots in their world position.

The incomparable gallantry of our troops has carried the war into the enemy's country. There we still stand firm, and can regard the future with every confidence; but the enemy's resistance is not broken. We are not yet at the end of our sacrifices. The nation will continue to support those sacrifices with the same heroism as hitherto, for we must and will fight to a successful and our defensive war for right and freedom.

We will then remember how our defenceless compatriots in hostile countries were maltreated in a manner which is a disgrace to all civilisation.

The world must learn that no one can hurt a hair on the head of a German subject with impunity.

(Loud cheers.) It is evident to us who is responsible for this, the greatest of all wars. The apparent responsibility falls on those in Russia who ordered and carried out the mobilisation of the Russian army. The real responsibility, however, falls on the British Government. The Cabinet in London could have made the war impossible if it had without ambiguity declared at Petrograd that Great Britain would not allow a Continental war to develop from the Austro-Serbian conflict. Such a declaration would also have obliged France to take energetic measures to restrain Russia from undertaking warlike operations.

Then our action as mediators between Petrograd and Vienna would have been successful, and there would have been no war.

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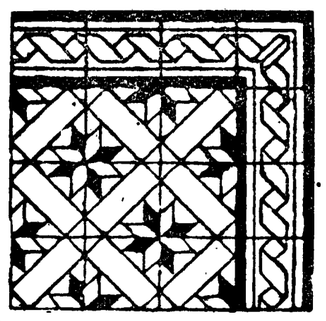
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Fourth Extra Meeting. First race 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 3.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at daybreak.

Day of Intercession.

New Hall Sermon on "The Coming King and Kingdom," by Pastor W. B. French, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (.ST.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinemstograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

January 2nd, 1915.

1031. Mobilization.—Companies are detailed for duty as follows:—

"F" Company from Friday night January 1st to Wednesday morning January 6th.

"A," "B" and "E" Companies from Wednesday, January 6th, to Wednesday January 6th to Wednesday January 13th.

O. C. Companies will detail 10 N. C. Officers and 54 men to parade at Head-Quarters daily at 5-30 p.m. during their tour of duty.

Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, haversacks and waterbottles.

The Clothing Store will be open for issue of clothing to companies as follows:—"A," "B" and "E" Companies Monday, January 4th, from 5-30 to 7 p.m.

Kit will only be issued at the above hours.

Mobilization Kit. Men detailed for duty must bring mobilization kit in accordance with Corps Standing Orders.

Sations.—All men detailed for Guard duty must bring their own food for the night. Tea will be provided in the morning, and men will receive compensation in lieu of rations.

Company Office.—All Company Office work will be carried out in the Tents erected at Head-Quarters for this purpose.

1046. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Sunday January 3rd, "E" Company Class Firing.

Monday January 4th to Saturday January 9th "D" Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

1051. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending January 9th:—

"B" Company.—Monday at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

"D" Company.—Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. Telegraph Quarters.

"F" Company.—Monday at 6 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's House.

"G" Company.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

Recruits and Special Reserve, Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer, Rifles.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

The Band of the 7th Hampshire Regiment by permission of Lieut.-Colonel L. Parke, (Commanding), will play this evening under direction of Mr. W. T. Evans, L.R.A.M., (Bandmaster). The following programme of music at he Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-45 (S. T.)

March.—Waverney. .....Ord Hums.
Selection.—Dorothy. .....Cellar
Valse.—Barcarolle .....Fetras.
Cornet Solo.—Because ..... Lohr.
Entracte.—Come Sweet Morn. .....Kilfert.
Selection.—The Orchid. .....Caryll.
Piccolo Solo.—The Wren .....Wemare.
Valse.—Gipsy Love. .....Lehar.
Two Step.—On the Missippi .....Caryll and Fields.
March.—Punjab. ....Payne.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 2-30 p.m.

Spanish March—"A Bunch of Roses"...Chapi
Overture—"Flotte Bursche" .....Suppe.
(a) Flower Gavotte—"Hearts and Flowers" .....Tobani.
(b) Alaskan Love Song—"Cocheco"...Reeves.
Selection—"Gipsy Love" .....Lehar.
Valse—"Puppchen" .....Gilbert.
Tw oDances from Nell Gwyn.
(a) "Morriss" (b) "The Merrymakers" .....German.
Selection—"Peggy" .....Leslie Stuart.
Rule Britannia.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March—Under Dem Siegesbanner .....Blon.
Overture—Crown D'or .....Herman.
Valse—La Fante des Roses .....R. Berger.
Selection—Les Cloches De Cornoville...Godfrey.
Song—A Perfect Day .....Bond.
Two Step.—Romance Poppies .....N. Monk.

GYMKHANA FOR BOMBAY CATHOLICS.

The large number of Gymkhanas in Bombay will shortly be added to by one which is being built on the Fort side of the Charni Road Station for the Catholics of the city. The building which is progressing rapidly is of red brick and wood while the grounds are nicely laid out.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, no cases of either plague or cholera were registered in Bombay. Two attacks from small-pox, both of which were imported cases from Mecca and Ratnagiri District, were reported during the day. The total mortality from all causes on Thursday was 64 as compared with 89 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 95 of 1912.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MAHOMEDAN STUDENTS.

The following scholarships are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will soon be awarded to deserving Mohamedan students. Applications should be sent to the Hon. Secretaries of the Anjuman by the 15th instant:—5 Prof. Mirza Hairat scholarships, each of Rs. 10, per mensem, 2 Haji Haroon Siddik scholarships, each of Rs. 15 per mensem. 1 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bt. scholarship of Rs. 8 per mensem. 1 Sir Rasulkhanji scholarship of Rs. 12 per mensem and 1 Haji Sulleman A. Wahed Veterinary scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem.

HINDU LABOURER KILLED.

At the morgue, yesterday the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Dajiba Nabad (50), a Hindu labourer.

The evidence showed that on the 22nd December last the deceased was knocked down by the engine of a local train at Kurla while he was walking on the up-line. It was further stated that the driver of the engine had blown his whistle, but the deceased did not move, and he was knocked down before the train could be brought to a stand-still. The deceased was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DAY OF INTERCESSION.

PRAYER TO BE READ AT JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

To-morrow will be a day of intercession, and prayers will be offered in all the churches, temples and mosques for the success of the British arms. At all the Jewish synagogues in Bombay the special Intercession Service composed by the Chief Rabbi of the British Empire will be read this morning, including the following prayer:—

Almighty God, unsearchable are Thy thoughts; and no mortal can fathom Thy ways of mystery and holiness. Awe fills us when Thou causest terrible things to come to pass. Behold, people rage and kingdoms totter; a day of wrath and desolation a day of alarm and sorrow is upon us—and who can say Thee, What doest Thou?

All Righteous Judge in wrath remember mercy. O answer us when we call; justify us in judgment, for we are Thine and in Thee alone is our hope. Verily, in a cause of righteousness and loyalty have we gone out to war. In no desire to possess land that is not ours, are the sons of our Empire willingly offering themselves. It is to keep our covenant in faithfulness, that they have come from a far and crossed many seas. They are imperilling their lives unto death, to silence the vengeance of the enemy, and to rescue a guiltless nation from a strong aggressor who would rob it of its most precious treasure.

O Thou Who rulest the raging seas and makest the winds Thy messengers, we know that we can never wander from Thy presence. If we ascend into heaven Thou art there, and if we dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there Thou, O Eternal, art our refuge—and underneath are Thy everlasting arms. Into Thy keeping, O Lord, we commend the lives of our brave mariners and airmen. Day and night do they watch to keep the sword of devastation far from our borders. Preserve them from every peril; deliver their souls from death and our eyes from tears. In Thy mercy protect our land forces and those of our Allies. With length of days satisfy Thou all the defenders of our country; and let them continue to perform mighty and victorious deeds, so that the distant isles recount their glory.

Father of Mercy, cheer with gladsome tidings the hearts of those who tremble for the welfare of their absent kinsfolk. Send healing to the wounded, and Thy heavenly comfort to all who weep for the loss of those dear unto them. O let not the sword devour for ever. Implant Thou a new heart and a faithful spirit in the nations, so that envy and hatred perish from among the children of men. Speedily cause the roar of battle to cease; and may confidence, justice and liberty be the fruits of peace for all the dwellers on earth. Amen.

OPENING OF THE SARA BRIDGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The new Sara bridge on the Eastern Bengal State Railway from Damukdia to Sara Ghat has now been opened for goods traffic. Only one track, however, is open and though this is not quite completed, goods traffic is being taken direct from Sialdah to Santahar, 50 miles from Sara. The work on the bridge is expected to be completed shortly, though it is not considered likely that it will be opened for through passenger traffic before March 1st. The bridge promises to fulfil all expectations in the matter of strength and stiffness.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 1.

Snow has fallen locally in Kashmir and the disturbance in north-west India is somewhat marked.

Forecast:—Increase of precipitation in the Punjab and surrounding hills.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF GANDEVI LIBRARY.

A correspondent writes to say that the Golden Jubilee of the Gandevi Library in Baroda State was celebrated on the 27th ultimo. The library is stated to be the oldest among the numerous libraries which are scattered all over the State. It contains 5,000 volumes. The Library gets an annual grant of Rs. 600 from his Highness the Gaekwar's Government. The number of readers making use of the library is stated to have risen to 1,200 out of a population of 5,000 in the town.

Professor Nicholson, of Chicago, claims to have discovered a new process capable of triplicating the present strength of steel, and thereby providing for the erection of fortifications able to resist the attacks of the heaviest guns. The new process will, he states, permit of the erection of skyscrapers to heights hitherto unattainable.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEAT

Despite many counter attractions there was a large audience at the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday night when though there was no change of artistes there was an entire change of programme. Miss May Yohe has several new songs which she sings in the charming manner which made her one of the brightest stars in the Music Hall firmament many years ago, and restored her to her place at the top of the tree when she returned to the stage after a long absence.

Quite a contrast to May Yohe is Little Mona, one of the liveliest comedians who has ever appeared in Bombay. She, too, selected a new budget of songs from her repertoire on Thursday, and quite delighted the audience by her singing of them.

The pictures were a capital selection. One of them, depicting Max Linder as a married man was what the picture papers call a perfect scream from start to finish.

KUBERA AND HIS CONSORT.

AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

In the annual report of the Archaeolofical Survey of India for 1910-11 which has just been issued Dr. Hargraves gives an interesting account of the excavation of one of the many "unexplored areas" towards the west of Takht-i-behi. Among the ruins excavated was found a court yard 70 into 47'-8" beneath which in a westerly direction runs a covered staircase. Directly over this staircase were two small "stupas" 4'.6," ornamented in stuce with two freizes each surmounted by a cornice. The greater part of the western half of the court was occupied by a large stupa 22 ft. square. It is said to be of the "usual type," but one of a series of nine panels, viz., the central one shows a novel variation from the accustomed Buddha figures. Dr. Hargraves says that this is "generally accepted as a representation of Kubera and his consort." Dr. Hargraves, proceeds:—

"The right hand of the God rests on his thigh while the left grasps a money bag, the left elbow resting in a natural and familiar attitude on the right shoulder of his consort who bears in both hands a cornucopiae by her left side. The God is clad in a short garment terminating just above the bare knees. Over this is a sleeveless robe which covering the upper part of the body and held at the waist by a girdie falls as a second and shorter skirt almost to the edge of the under-garment. The arms are bare save at the shoulders where short frilled sleeves of some under garment are seen under the edge of the uppermost role. On each wrist is a bracelet and round the neck a jewelled torque, the upper garment being caught near the right breast by a large circular brooch like ornament. . . . The feet are clad in buskins reaching to the middle of the calf. The right foot appears to have rested on a footstool, the left slightly raised resting against the front of the throne. The face is turned towards the female who is clothed in well-draped garments falling to the feet. A short tight-fitting bodice terminating just below the well-developed breasts cover the upper part of the body. The gracefully curled hair is dressed high above the forehead and shows in front a circular star-like ornament. The cornucopiae is held on her left, the lower end of which rests in the lap being grasped by the right hand, the left hand supporting it near the breast. Indications of a nimbus round the head of the female figure still exists and apparently the head of the Kubera was similarly adorned.

A VICTIM OF THE EMDEN.

SINKING OF THE MOUSQUET.

A sailor on board the French torpedo-boat Mousquet, which was sunk by the Emden off Penang, gives a graphic account of the engagement. He writes:—

"We were returning to Penang in the morning after a cruise when, on rounding the cape to go into harbour, we saw a four-funnelled cruiser ahead. At first we had no suspicion, and the captain even ordered full speed so as to speak the new arrival. The Mousquet hoisted her flag, and, before the stranger had replied, the captain pronounced her to be English. When the cruiser's flag went up in reply, however, we saw it was German, and also that one of the funnels was a dummy, made of canvas.

"Almost immediately she fired five or six shells at us, and then ceased firing for about ten seconds. The captain ordered me to hoist the battle flag and call the men to their fire stations. As I dashed down the ladder from the bridge to the deck, I met the lieutenant running up. As soon as he got to the top of the ladder he was cut in two.

"I had only just reached the after funnel when I was hit on the right leg. I looked down and saw my trouser-leg covered with blood. I became unconscious, but recovered myself almost immediately, and heard a noise of rushing water. Somebody shouted, 'Sauve qui peut! She's sinking!' I tried to pick myself up, but it was no good, and there I lay on the deck, expecting to be sucked down when the ship sank."

"At first all I could think of was to say good-bye to the folks at home, but then I made another effort and sat up. We were sinking by the head and were at an angle of at least 45 degrees. When the water came up to me I went under, but by some means or other I came up to the surface and began to swim just as if nothing had happened to me my leg not hurting me at all.

"The captain was close to me wounded in the hand and sinking. I caught hold of his beard and tried to support him but he struggled so violently that I was obliged to let him go. At length I found a plank got astride of it and wited. The Emden lowered two boats to pick up the wounded, and I fainted again when they got me on board."

Out of 78 men on board the Mousquet, 29 of whom five have since died of wounds, were saved by the Emden.

KHOJA LOYALTY.

DINNER AT THE PANJEBHAI CLUB.

The annual New Year Day dinner of the Khoja Panjebhai Club was held last night at the Club premises, Chowpatti. It was attended by a large number of influential and prominent Khoja gentlemen, the followers of his Highness the Aga Khan.

In giving the toast of his Majesty the King-Emperor, Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy, the President of the Club, said that they were all familiar with the stirring message which their renowned leader, his Highness the Aga Khan, sent to them exhorting each and every follower to be loyal to his Majesty the King-Emperor under whose benecient rule they have been enjoying peace and prosperity and to help the local authorities as much as lay in their power during the grave crisis of the European war. It was gratifying to them all to learn that his Highness was exerting his best to render practical help to His Majesty's Government and his myriads of followers were responding to his clarion call with alacrity and were ready to fight the battle of the Empire if need arose. This war was forced upon Great Britain by Germany who coveted the land of smaller weaker States, and it was to defend the smaller States that Great Britain had embarked upon this terrible war. The success of the British arms was certain, but they all deplored the hostile attitude taken up by Turkey against Great Britain and her Allies. The whole Mahomedan world had looked with expectant eyes towards Turkey to interfere on behalf of her friend Great Britain and her Allies or to maintain a benevolent neutrality but their expectations were doomed to disappointment. Turkey had entered upon a war from which she would never emerge triumphant. It was a great pity that Turkey herself was dealing a great blow to the cause of Islam at the instigation of her enemies, the German Kaiser and his satellities. He hoped that some daring nationalist would come forward to save Turkey by extricating her from the military tyranny of Enver Bey and his accomplices. It was indeed satisfactory to learn that Great Britain had promised to preserve their Holy places, but he hoped that a way would be found by which his Majesty's Government may be able to help the Sultan and save him from the treachery of the hot-heads from Solonica. At present they could not see how this could be done but he hoped that some daring nationalist would be found in Turkey to release her from the tyrannous yoke of Enver Bey.

In conclusion he wished a long life and prosperity to his Majesty, and success to the British Arms.

The toast was very enthusiastically responded to all standing.

Mr. Cassamally then proposed the health of his Highness the Aga Khan and referred to his eminent services not only to the people of India but to the whole Islam [illegible] to his Majesty's Empire. This toast was also drunk enthusiastically.

THE A. B. C. OF WAR.

FIGHTING TO KILL AND NOT TO BE KILLED.

Colonel Uniacke, of the Gordon Highlanders, who has recently returned from the front, paid a visit to the 2nd King Edward's Horse at Hounslow Barracks, says "The Times," during mail week, when he gave a lecture on his experiences.

This war, he said, was quite different from any other in which we had even been engaged, chiefly on account of the work done by artillery. It had led to a considerable change of tactics, but the Field Regulations in general had always proved to be right; they were the finest regulations in the world, and if they were fully carried out few mistakes would be made. The A B C of war was wiscipline—not ordinary discipline but Army discipline. It was easy enough to soldier when a man was well fed and his spirits high, but the strain came and discipline showed itself when, say a man had been fighting in a trench for hours in an icy rain with little or no food, and he was suddenly called upon to charge out and begin the wearying work of trenching all over again some 200 yards farther on. Nothing could be more important than discipline, and it should be drilled into the blood and bones of the men. In his regiment—the Gordon Highlanders—they always made the men shave. How they did it he did not know, but they were always trim and clean. This point should be ingrained into every soldier—"Attack, attack, attack." Whenever an attack seemed to promise well it should always be "attack." Of course, before a commanding officer committed his men to attack, he must be deliberately sure of its success and must have mastered all the surrounding and contingent circumstances, and no officer should go in unless he were confident of being covered by artillery fire. It should always be remembered that we fought to kill and not to be killed.

Turning to the lighter side of the war, Colonel Uniacke said he once saw five Uhlans riding calmly through one of the English batteries. He rode up and demanded of the only officer remaining—a young subaltern—why he allowed such a state of things. The youngster, dripping with sweat and working furiously at his guns, answered snappish", that he had far too much to do to look after Germans about his battery. Another time a body of Germans dressed in kilts came boldly up to a trench in which Mr. George Paynter, the gentleman jockey, was fighting and called out, "Don't shoot, George, it's only us," But they never went back. Colonel Uniacke concluded by urging his listeners always to keep smiling. He had an enormously fat pipe major who was very funny. His legs were like barrels and when he was at last badly shot in the legs he said happily, "Weel, I wonder they didna do that before."

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Seigneurie 9-10, Yvette 9-3, Veera 9-0, Glengarry 8-7, Lady Muriel 8-6, Adelaide II. 7-10, Partial Eclipse 7-7.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Nakile 10-12, Baloz 10-7, Terror 10-2, Singer 10-0, Beyrut 9-9, Money Gold 9-8, Ace of Hearts 9-3, Rozelmulook 9-0, Young Hyderi 8-6, Solar Star 8-4, Harry Johnson 8-1, Golden Ducat 7-11, Maidania 7-10, Young Salanic 7-10, Valens 7-9, Tulwar 7-8, Best Chance 7-5, Ajmer 7-2, Excelsior 7-0, Serpent 6-10, Welcome 6-0, Thabashir 6-0.

If top weight accepting is under 9-12 it will be raised to that weight and the otherwise proportion.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 1 mile.

Mars 9-7, Guinea Merchant 9-6, Beethoven 9-4, Malacca 9-2, Lot 8-11, Dardanelles 8-8, Chaser 8-5, Hurbia 8-3, King Mac 8-3, Majbur 8-2, Rising Dawn 8-1, Minimax 8-0, Mullberry 7-13, Khedavi Miseer 7-12, Triumph 7-12, Burges 7-11, Biglig 7-10.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Division II. Saood 9-7, Royalist 9-5, Thorium 9-5, Faleh Khan 9-3, Rag Time 9-3, Heliograph 9-2, Huddai 8-13, Monitor 8-10, Samnite 8-9, Alwan 8-5, Black Ivory 8-5, Sayel 8-1, Eldorado 7-11, Powerful 7-9, Jemadar 7-0.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Baloz 10-12, Zaki Pasha 9-12, Ace of Hearts 9-10, Mexico 9-3, Solar Star 8-11, Galiard 8-4, Bravo 8-4, Sweden 8-3, Maidania 8-3, Valens 8-2, Gafal 7-12, Ream 7-12, Fado 7-7, Mat-hat-Baig 7-1, Ata Allah 7-1, Durban 6-13, Abdul Aziz 6-7, Alwar 6-6, Night Hawk 6-0.

If top weight accepting is under 9-12 it will be raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Division I. Distance 5 furlongs.

Beethoven 9-12, Anaz 9-6, The Tetrarch 9-5, Zigomar 9-4, Cyprus 8-13, Matador 8-13, Flying Machine 8-10, Saidan 8-10, Red Fish 8-10, Old China 8-7, Lotus 8-6, Engine 8-5, Agent 8-4, Diamond 8-4, Triumph 8-2, Saood 8-1, Aye Aye Sir 7-12, Red Flag 7-8, Jawan 7-8, Ruby Fish 7-7, Cardiff 7-6, Quality 7-5.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Division II.

Royalist 9-7, Vellard 9-5, Monitor 9-2, Sherali 8-12, Guldasta 8-10, Nurchan 8-9, Chungiz 8-9, Achilles 8-9, American Spot 8-7, Hongkong 8-7, Pepul 8-5, English Spot 8-5, Khailan 8-0, Sweetlips 8-0, Back Bay 8-0, Shatra 7-11, Dhaif Allah 7-11, Ringmaster 7-9, Crocodile 7-9, Vudhia 7-9, Jingle 7-4, Pharoah 7-1, Kaiumers 7-1.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out before 12 noon yesterday.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Seigneurie 9-10, Yvette 9-3, Veera 9-0, Glengarry 8-7, Lady Muriel 8-6, Adelaide II. 7-10, Partial Eclipse 7-7.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Singer 10-0, Beyrut 9-9, Ace of Hearts 9-3, Rozelmulook 9-0, Young Hyderi 8-6, Harry Johnson 8-1, Golden Ducat 7-11, Young Salanic 7-10, Tulwar 7-8, Best Chance 7-5, Excelsior 7-0, Thabashir 6-0.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 1 mile.

Mars 9-7, Beethoven 9-4, Dardanelles 8-8, Chaser 8-5, Hurbia 8-3, King Mac 8-3, Majbur 8-2, Rising Dawn 8-1, Minimax 8-0, Mullberry 7-13, Khedavi Miseer 7-12, Biglig 7-10.

A MAIDEN ARAB PLATE.—Division II. Royalist 9-5, Thorium 9-5, Faleh Khan 9-3, Rag Time 9-3, Heliograph 9-2, Huddai 8-13, Samnite 8-9, Alman 8-5, Black Ivory 8-5, Sayel 8-1, Eldorado 7-11.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-12, Solar Star 8-11, Galiard 8-4, Bravo 8-4, Sweden 8-3, Maidania 8-3, Valens 8-2, Gafal 7-12, Ream 7-12, Fado 7-7, Mat-hat-Baig 7-1, Durban 6-13, Abdul Aziz 6-7, Alwar 6-6.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Division I. Distance 5 furlongs.

The Tetrarch 9-5, Zigomar 9-4, Cyprus 8-13, Flying Machine 8-10, Saidan 8-10, Red Fish 8-10, Old China 8-7, Lotus 8-6, Agent 8-4, Triumph 8-2, Saood 8-1, Red Flag 7-8, Jawan 7-8, Ruby Fish 7-7, Cardiff 7-6, Quality 7-5.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Division II. Distance 5 furlongs.

Vellard 9-5, Monitor 9-2, Sherali 8-11, Guldasta 8-10, Chungiz 8-9, American Spot 8-7, Hongkong 8-7, Pepul 8-5, English Spot 8-5, Khailan 8-0, Sweetlips 8-0, Back Bay 8-0, Shatra 7-11, Dhaif Allah 7-11 Ringmaster 7-9, Crocodile 7-9, Vudhia 7-9, Jingle 7-4, Pharoah 7-1, Kainmers 7-1.

POONA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championships are now well advanced. In the semi-finals of the Open Singles Ghatge beat Modak 6—4, 6—4, and Chinmulgund beat Shaikh 6—1, 6—4.

Open Doubles Semi-final.—Sarat and Lele beat Thanawalla and Ardeshir 6—3, 6—4; and Mehendale and Khare beat Barve and Bapat 6—0, 6—2.

Doubles (Hindus only) Semi-final.—Saraf and Lele beat Joshi and Mehendale 6—1, 6—0.

The tournament will be completed to-day, and Mr. G. D. Madgaonker, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, will present the prizes.

POPE'S REFUSAL TO TURKEY.

According to a Rome message with a view to abolishing the French protectorate over the Catholics in the Near East the Turkish Government proposed to the Vatican that it should establish an Ottoman Legation to the Holy See, promising in this case to take the Catholics of the Ottoman Empire under its own protection. The Pope, however has sent a negative reply to this

We believe it is settled, says the "Hindu Patriot," that Sir Lawrence Jenkins will vacate his office in spring and it is rumoured that his successor will be either Mr. E. G. Hemmerde, K. C., M. P., the Liberal Member for North-West Norfolk or Mr. Cozens Hardy, K. C., who is a son of the Master of the Rolls. Mr. Hemmerde is forty-five years of age and a shining light of the National Liberal Club.

CALCUTTA STEEPLECHASES.

FIRST DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

Tollygune having been abandoned the Steeplechases were held for the first time on the Calcutta Maidan." Although the racegoers mustered strong they missed the outing at the Suburban Course very badly. The Grand National produced three falls, the favourite being amongst them.

FIRST PONY STEEPLECHASE.—2½ miles.
Mr. Goculdas's LITTLE SIM, 11-7, Hoyt ... 1
Mr. Dovetill's TARFOOT, 12-4, Mr. Evers ... 2
Dr. Taylor's ENCORE, 9-4, McNeilage 3
Also Ran:—Roseleaf 8-10.

Betting:—7 to 4 Little Sim, twos Tarfoot, threes Encore, sixes Roseleaf.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 18 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race:—At the first jump Roseleaf fell. Encore and Little Sim went on leading, with Tarfoot ten lengths behind. Five furlongs from home Tarfoot began to come up and although he managed to beat Encore he could not catch Little Sim who won easily by 1½ lengths. Two lengths between second and third.

Time:—4 mins. 47½ secs.

THE AMATEUR STEEPLECHASE.—2½ miles.

Mr. Walker's SHIFTING SAND, 11-0, Mr. Walker 1
Mr. Dovetill's LARKSPAR, 11-7, Northmore 2
Mr. Scaramanga's MERLO, 11-10, Owner ... 3
Also Ran:—Tylden 11-5.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Shifting Sand, threes Larkspar, sixes the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 22 for win; Rs. 13 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race:—Shifting Sand and Larkspar raced abreast, the latter on sufferance, the former wining hard held by 11 lengths. Merlo did not finish. Tylden fell at the first fence.

Time:—5 mins. 15 secs.

THE INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL.—3 miles.

Mr. Curtis's HAYWARD'S PILOT, 9-10, Mr. Bush 1
Mr. Pugh's DYNEVOR PARK, 9-8, Northmore 2
Mr. Butler's SHOLTO, 10-11, Ferguson 3
Also Ran:—Master Miller 11-4, Solution 10-12, Piccalilli 10-10.

Betting:—5 to 2 Piccalilly, 7 to 2 Solution, sixes Sholto and Master Miller, 3 to 1 Dynevor Park, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 318 for win; Rs. 69, Rs. 18 and Rs. 23 for places.

The Race:—To a good start Tommy Daw led with Sholto, Solution, Master Miller, Dynevor Park handy; then seated Piccalilly and Daisy Priam last. There was no change the first time round but three fences from home when Piccalilly was coming very strong she and Solution both fell over the penultimate fence. Sea Lad led but he fell at the last ground, leaving Pilot to win from Dynevor Park. Master Miller pulled up and Sholto passed him verdict, eight, twelve and fifteen lengths.

Time:—6 mins. 10 secs.

TRIAL CHASE PLATE.—2½ miles.

Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR, 9-9, Northmore 1
Maj. Walter's KESMELDON, 10-9, McNeilage 2
Betting:—5 to 2 on Betty Birr, twos Kesmeldon.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 13.

The Race:—Betty Birr led all through jumped beautifully and won by a furlong.

PONY HANDICAP PLATE.—3 furlongs.

Mr. Dovetill's BLACKWELL, 7-1, Fitzgibbon 1
Mr. Edward's IN TRUMPS, 8-10, Kuhu ... 2
Mr. Goculdas's ORIFLAMME, 8-5, Ruiz ... 3
Also Ran:—The Flapper, 10-5, Simon's Light 8-12, Pagodive 8-4, Fulden 8-2, Winnie R. 7-13, Cantala 7-8, Water Lily 7-1.

Betting:—7 to 4 Simon's Light, 5 to 2 The Flapper, 4 to 1 In Trumps, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 149 for win; Rs. 31, Rs. 21 and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race:—In Trumps led but nearing home Blackwell passed him and won comfortably by 3 lengths. Oriflamme came came with a late rush and missed the third place by a short head.

Time:—Turn 3 secs.

AVENUE PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Landen's WATER COLOUR, 10-10, Kuhn 1
Mr. Goculdas's GYPSY'S ADVICE, 9-9, Hoyt 2*
Lt.-Col. Smith's BHISTERER, 9-4, Trenoweth 2*
* Dead Heat.

Also Ran:—Pretty Boy 7-7, John Weeby 10-3, Dorothy Foster 9-11, Footsteps Fearless 9-7, Speedy Boy 9-6, Shrewton 9-5, Cake Walk 8-11, Forget-Me-Not 8-0, Golden 7-6.

Betting:—Even Gypsy's Advice, threes Bhisterer, fives Pretty Boy, tens Water Colour, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 143 for win; Rs. 27, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15 for places.

The Race:—Bhisterer and Forget-Me-Not led together opposite the stands. Gypsy's Advice and Water Colour joined them and after a sensational race the last named won by a short head from the dead heaters.

Time:—Turn 16⅘ secs.

LIGHT HORSE PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Hare's BUNNY, 12-0, Mr. Sayers 1
Mr. Hartby's AHDUK, 12-0, Mr. Radmore ... 2
Mr. Dowson's LINGO, 11-7, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Devote 11-7, Flash Alf 11-7 and Terence Moloney 12-0.

Betting:—Evens Bunny, threes Benox and Anduk, longer prices the rest.

Totes Paid:—Rs. 23 for win; Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 20 for places.

The Race:—Benox and Bunny led. In negotiating the bend the former went wide. Ahduk made a strong challenge near home but Bunny just lasted out and won by half a length.

"WE SHALL STAY."

GENERAL JOFFRE'S PROMISE TO ALSACE.

General Joffre recently paid a visit to the part of Alsace occupied by the French troops. He was received at Thann by a number of local notabilities, to whom he said:—

"We are here and we shall stay. You are now French for ever. France brings you not only the liberty she has always represented, but respect for your own liberty and traditions. I am France and you are Alsace. I bring you France's kiss."

Amid a scene of great emotion, one of the Alsatians present replied:—"We have been oppressed and humiliated for nearly half a century in the name of a civilisation supposed to be higher than our own, though we know this was the reverse of the truth."

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The Case of Poland	8
The Hohenzollerns	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches	4
Bombay Amusements	7
Day of Intercession	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
War by Bombs and Grenades	11
Republican China	12
The Indian Troops	13
Germany's Silent Gun	13
Strategy of the War	14
General Joffre at his Headquarters	15
SPORTING NEWS	7
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	3
ILLUSTRATIONS	10 & 12

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 2nd, 1915.

THE CASE OF POLAND.

Six months have now elapsed since the gigantic avalanche submerged some of the fairest and most prosperous regions of Europe and spread havoc, desolation and ruin in its train. In the development of this colossal tragedy the most universal sentiment which has developed has been the world's admiration for Belgium, her people and her heroic King and the deep wave of pity for them in their unspeakable sufferings. The vision which every intelligent man can conjure up of roofless churches and smoking hamlets, of a forlorn and outcast peasantry are such as must cause him to hold his breath and wonder if there can be so much suffering and misery on earth. But unhappy as is the plight of Belgium, there is in the gloomy kingdom of distress, a nation with whom the low-landers share their miseries. These are the Poles. From Vilna to Cracow, from the mouth of the Vistula to the source of the Dniester, the whole of this great and beautiful country has now been for nearly six months devastated with carnage. The whole Belgian phantasmagoria has been repeated in this cockpit of Central Europe, with, if anything, a more tragic plot in the piece. The Belgians, a western European race from mediaeval times to the present day, have been renowned for their commercial zeal and indefatigable industry,—the most certain sources of wealth. Poland, from the days of the great Casimir to the Russian Revolution, has been chiefly characterised by its long years of savage warfare with Turk and Tartar, and the almost continual flood of civil war, which overwhelmed this naturally gifted people,—the certain sources of bankruptcy. Thus, in a way, it may be argued that the plight of Belgium is worse than that of Poland, inasmuch as it had more material wealth to lose and a vaster inheritance of an indomitably progressive national spirit to sacrifice. But there is the converse argument. The last century of Polish history has been the most tragic page of European history, a long drawn out poem of sorrow. Nothing that could tend to destroy her moral, material or intellectual energy and enterprise has been spared her. That progress, which the guarantee of the Powers enabled the Belgians to achieve, the harsh behests of the self-same concert of Europe, voiced through the Congress of Vienna, shut off from the Polish horizon and made her the victim of every form of torment that could serve to destroy in her national life and hope, the spirit which covered with immortal glory such heroic patriots as Tadeus Kosciuszko and Josef Poniatowski. That great highway of civilisation, the rail-road, only traversed her valleys at long intervals and the jealousy and insensate oppression of the triumvirate to whose hands the cruel vagaries of destiny consigned her fate shut off from this brave and gallant people, that progress which their talents and energy justified. It seems almost impossible that the Polish nation, should not be completely independent and a political force in the politics of Central Europe, when one recalls what sons she has bequeathed to the world and the famous deeds they wrought. Unfortunately, a large number of people have always been ready to accept that well-worn argument,—one, with which, in and out of season, we are familiar in our own controversies in India,—that the Polish race is not fitted to direct its own destinies, possessing neither the moral stamina nor the human material whereby a government can be carried on. If there is one form of spurious argument, which we trust the new pschology that must issue from the outcome of this war, will suppress, it is this sort of sophistry and fallacious generalisation about whole peoples, which impedes the emancipation of growing nationalities in political tutelage, and has done in Poland, as in other countries, incalculable harm. Though Poland, as far as material wealth goes, only had a widow's mite her loss has been in some respects infinitely greater than that of Belgium, whose industries will revive, whereas those of Poland, hardly yet emerged from a nascent state, will have to be reborn under the incalculable difficulties of the great political and territorial changes that must ensue.

But for the moment, there is anything bright in the outlook of Poland to-day, submerged in war and misery, it is assured by the brilliant successes which are being achieved by the armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas. It was generally expected that the Russian mobilisation would be almost completed by December and the news of reinforcements having been brought up for the conflict on the B'ruza front with decisive effect seems to indicate that the expectation was well-founded. In the collapse of the Austrian arms the unhappy Poles can see looming in the near future the termination of one phase, at least, of the fratricidal strife into which they have been drawn, for we know that the Poles of Galicia have been pitted against their brethren of the Kingdom of Poland under the flag of St. Andrew. It is in this aspect of the case, where Pole fights Pole over someone else's troubles, that we find the lot of this people and this country harder and sadder even than that of Belgium. Europe which did Poland a great wrong at the commencement of the 19th century owes it to civilisation to make amends to the fullest extent, by restoring to her in the highest degree, her ancient freedom and prestige. This can only be achieved when the Russian Duma adopts in letter and spirit the manifesto of the Grand Duke Nicholas to the Polish nation. Russian statemen must know that nothing has so touched the sympathy of the world for the Muscovite cause as the new and generous spirit of liberalism towards Poland, and they cannot doubt that the two great democracies in alliance with them expect that the end of this war will see the final and definite end of all those narrow systems, political and social, which have hitherto been a bane to Russian development and a reproach to her rulers.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

In the dismal chronology of departed worth, posterity will emblazon in sable letters the name of Hohenzollern, a name which in recent times, especially after the decline of the French Legitimist Monarchy, acquired a name which neither its talents nor its lineage can support. For though the Hohenzollern may claim, and he does, to be a descendant of the Colaltos of Lombardy and various other patrician offshoots of Imperial Rome, nevertheless history only gives us a meagre account of their prestige and productions in Western Europe. Beginning as the very humble and insignificant Burgraves of Nuremburg, they became the Margraves of Brandenburg through the commercialism of the Burgrave Frederick, who lent money to Sigismund, King of Hungary, and obtained as interest the long coveted Electorate. From thence-forward the Brandenburgs began to cast their tentacles towards Poland, and their mission became one of aggression and cowardly bullying. The French historian St. Simon says of this house in the 17th Century "These Prussian kings seemingly pious at soul but in reality grabbing at heart, inaugurated a despicable despotism which made a habit of placing God as the interpreter of its crimes! Hatred of France and Germany became the keynote of the double character of the Hohenzollerns who swayed the Crown and Sceptre. Under their pointed helmets, their embroidered mantles and their "bourgeois" exterior, you will ever discover a hypocritical ambition." Facts have proved that three centuries have in no wise altered the character of this rapacious house, and, though in certain quarters there has been a tendency to criticise the outspokenness of the press in their strictures on the ruling house of Germany, it is interesting to recall that we have said nothing vastly different from that which was set down in the 17th century by a great French historian and a keen judge and a critic of princes who found many others to agree with him. Dr. Cosmo Gordon Lang, the Archbishop of York, lately stated "I resent exceedingly the vulgar way in which the German Emperor has been treated in the newspapers. I have a personal memory of the Emperor which is very sacred to me." Whereupon "Punch" very smartly bursts into song

His Grace of York maintains the Kaiser's
Merely the dupe of bad advisers,
And, simply to avoid a fuss,
Reluctantly made war on us.
One marvels what his Grace will say
When, peradventure, some fine day,
Thanks to his German friend, he hears
York Minister crashing round his ears!

It may be that Dr. Cosmo Lang has heard the Kaiser hold forth on religion, a favourite topic of his Imperial Majesty, but we of the press unfortunately have also recollections of other "holdings forth" of quite a different order, to the account of William II. And whatever his Grace of York may say, posterity will support St. Simon and the contemporary press in indicting the German Emperor and his House of having nurtured under their pointed helmet, embroidered robe and bourgeois appearance a hypocritical ambition.

Notes of the Day

The New Year's Honours.

The New Year's Honours lists, both in India and in England, have on this occasion fulfilled expectations in at least one respect,—that they are shorter than usual. None the less, although in the Indian list the higher ranks of the various orders have not been added to largely, there is a goodly roll of C. I. E.'s, as well as of the Indian titles of Khan Bahadurs, Khan Sahibs, Rai Sahibs, Rao Sahibs and what not, and, of course, it is the official classes, high and low, who "wolf" the lion's share,—if we may be allowed to use a mixed metaphor. A rare event is the appearance of a journalist in the list, though the decoration conferred on Mr. W. D. St. Leger, the Editor of the "Madras Mail," is of less importance than that which was given to one of his predecessors. The K.C.S.I. conferred upon Major-General W. R. Birdwood seems to us to be a somewhat promature distinction to be conferred upon an officer who has only just gone to the war, and whose services in India have been a rather ordinary character. As usual Calcutta commerce is well-favoured, the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal being made a knight and a member of the firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. a C.I.E.

The Bombay Honours.

On the other hand, while the Calcutta High Court does not figure in the list, yet another knight is added to those on the bench of the Bombay High Court, in the person of Mr. Justice Heaton, who may be regarded as exceptionally fortunate to have been selected for this honour in preference to a senior colleague, for it can hardly be supposed that his very brief, though good, service as Vice-Chancellor of the University is the reason for the selection. The honour conferred on the Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, the ex-Sheriff, will be received with approval, and Captain Lumsden of the Royal Indian Marine has also well-deserved his Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. Dr. Marshall has done some admirable work as Director of the Archaeological Department, but the knighthood conferred upon him shows the want of proportion that so often distinguishes the distribution of honours in this country. On the other hand Mr. S. P. Sinha should have been given his knighthood earlier. It is true that he disappointed the Government by resigning his position on the Executive Council before the expiry of his period of office, but he was of great service to the Government at a highly critical period, and is undoubtedly the ablest lawyer in Bengal. If he had been a member of the Civil Service he would have been knighted long ago. It is quite painful to think of the number of lesser men who have had preference over him in the lists sent up by the Bengal Government.

The Home List.

The war is presumably responsible for the comparative shortness of the Home Honours list,—in more senses than one, for the financial magnates with German names who generally help to swell the list are just now under a cloud. There are no new peers but two distinguished politicians are given a rise in the peerage. The Earl of Aberdeen, who has rendered long and faithful service to the Liberal party, is made a Marquis on his retirement from the Viceroyalty of Ireland, and Viscount St. Aldwyn, better remembered as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, is for some unknown reason made an earl,—possibly he has been helping the Government to settle the financial problems of the war. There are two new Garters, the Earls of Derby and Chesterfield, neither of whom very grossly offend against Lord Melbourne's famous qualification for the first order of knighthood in Europe, and Lord Lovat, the founder of Lovat's Scouts, becomes a Knight of the Thistle. Two names of special interest to India appear in the list. Mr. Montague, an Under-Secretary for India who held, on the whole, enlightened views regarding this country, is made a Privy Councillor, and Mr. Charles Alfred Bell, of the Indian Political Service, gets a well-deserved C.M.G. in recognition of the services he rendered in connection with the Tibet Conference. It is largely due to Mr. Bell's diplomacy, dating from the time when the Dalai Lama fled from Lhassa to Darjeeling, that Tibetan problems have been settled on a basis so satisfactory to this country.

Co-operative Credit Movement in India.

The Journal of the Board of Agriculture issued in London contains some remarkable figures regarding the progress of the movement of co-operation in India as a whole. The statistics given in it for 1912-13 show that the number of societies increased from 8,177 to 12,324 during that year, the number of members from 403,318 to 573,536 and the total working capital from £2,238,000 to £3,562,000. This is remarkable progress for one year, especially in a country like India, where the majority of the population is uneducated. Of these 251 are central societies, whose chief aim is to find capital for the smaller ones. Again, 691 are non-agricultural societies with a view to afford credit facilities in towns, although some of them have begun co-operative purchase and sale. The remaining societies are agricultural societies, for the purpose of ameliorating the lot of the poor and unlettered agriculturist, by means of self-help. These agricultural societies have already achieved their aim, and wherever they have sprung up, the village money-lender has disappeared, although not wholly, yet to some extent. This means the lessening of one of the many disabilities from which the poor ryot in India suffers.

Moral and Material Progress.

The agricultural societies have greatly increased during the year (1912-13) from 7,562 to 11,382; 63 of these being societies for the co-operation insurance of live-stock. The members again increased from 325,000 to 467,000, and the total capital was nearly two million pounds. The improvement in the economical position of the ryot is reflected in the increased savings which have been deposited with the societies. These small societies are not only a direct incentive to the tiller of the soil to be economical, and, at the same time, to be more venturesome, but they are also improving his moral qualities to an extent not easily calculated. With the disappearance of his never-ending indebtedness to the *sowcar*, and with some substantial savings to his credit in these agricultural societies, the physical and moral stamina of the ryot has improved very much recently. The total net profit during the year was £57,000 which gives a substantial dividend. The total assets of the rural societies increased from 1¼ millions to over 2 million pounds. In Burma one central society has introduced sealed boxes, for the purpose of encouraging savings, which are kept with the depositor and brought to the office at the end of the month, interest being allowed at 5 per cent. on the amount collected. This is a novel and useful method, and no doubt its use will be extended.

Horses in the War.

Miss Lind-af-Hageby, that indefatigable worker on behalf of all dumb animals, and a writer of note, has written a timely letter to the press inviting the attention of the public to the sufferings of the mute animals caused in this war. In a war conducted on such a gigantic scale, where it is even difficult for men to get timely and proper attention, animals do not receive the attention they are entitled to. Wounded animals are left on the ground unattended, after they have become useless, and in many cases they linger for days together, and are left to die slowly and most painfully. Miss Lind-af-Hageby says:—

The state of wagon and transport horses is pitiable, owing to the fearful strain, the bad roads, heavy loads and insufficiency of forage. Such horses show numerous sores and wounds several inches long, caused by pressure of harness. Many suffer from lameness and drop from fatigue. Horses disabled through fatigue or sickness are abandoned in the villages and along the roads! Sometimes they are taken by peasants, sometimes they die on the roadside.

The Russian Prayer.

The Blue Cross League, which is doing meritorious work in this direction, has appealed for funds, but some of the journals in England seem to have taken exception, on the specious plea that, so long as anything remains to be done to alleviate the sufferings of human beings fighting in the war, horses and other animals should be relegated to a secondary position. This argument, however, is irrelevant. The Russian liturgy, it may be noted, contains a special prayer for the wounded animals and it is worth quoting here:

And for those also, O Lord, the humble beasts, who with us bear the burden and heat of the day, and offer their guileless lives for the well-being of their countries, we supplicate Thy great tenderness of heart, for Thou hast promised to save both man and beast, and great is Thy loving-kindness, O Master, Saviour of the World.

Tank Punchayats in Mysore.

Mr. Visveswaraya, the Dewan of Mysore, is to be congratulated on the Mysore Government Order, recently issued, laying down the Government policy, in regard to the co-operation of officials and non-officials, by constituting Tank Punchayats for the regulation of the water supply for agricultural purposes by means of tanks or reservoirs. The improvement of ancient tanks and introduction of new ones, where necessary, was one of the measures recommended by the Irrigation Commission to mitigate the consequences of the dreaded famines, and to improve the agricultural properity of the ryots. The state of things in Mysore in regard to this important factor of irrigation was anything but satisfactory, till some years ago, when the Government, realising the consequences, issued rules and regulations for the proper administration of tanks reservoirs, by associating with it the villagers themselves, who are the most interested parties. But these rules were not very much in practical evidence, and the Dewan now proposes that they should be brought more into use. This is a step in the right direction, and the co-operation of the cultivators is an essential thing. The order admits that, though such a water system is one of the most important factors in agriculture, not much progress has been done hitherto, only some 2,500 tanks being restored during the last 25 years as against 19,500 which still requires attention.

Need for More Progress.

The process of restoration has been abnormally slow, averaging on the whole about 100 tanks per annum, and some of these tanks have already deteriorated. The Government Resolution observes that this was partly due to the entire responsibility being put on the ryots, whereas it is now proposed to make both Government and the ryots partners in this, and recommends a vigorous policy. The Mysore Government, while not abolishing the distinction between major and minor irrigation works, now proposes substantially to help minor works, which it recognises are due to private enterprise, both by concessions and funds, and with a view to systematic development of these has appointed a gazetted officer to each district with the necessary staff, at a cost of half-a-lakh of rupees yearly. The two important rules for the proposed improvement are:—

(1) That, in lieu of the existing system, the ryots will be required to contribute one-third of the total cost of restoration including earthwork and stone or masonry work, the other two-thirds being met by Government; and.

(2) that the actual execution of the work will be entrusted to the villagers themselves subject, of course, to the condition that the work done for the tank should be checked and measured by a responsible Government agency before it is paid for.

The Mysore Government by thus inaugurating this step has done a notable thing, which should go a long way to gain the confidence of the people, as it cannot expect success without mutual co-operation.

Official and Personal.

It is understood though Mr. Gokhale's health is still not quite well he proposes to attend this year's winter session of the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi. He will be in Bombay to receive Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi who are expected to land on the 8th instant and will thence proceed to Delhi. After attending the Council meeting on the 12th instant he will return to Poona where he will stay till the middle of March by which time he will again have to go to Delhi for the Budget discussion.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH ENTER STEINBACH.

GERMAN PLIGHT IN EAST.

EGYPTIAN LOYALTY.

AUSTRALIANS OCCUPY GERMAN ISLAND.

A Paris communiqué says that the French troops have entered Steinbach, a German village in Baden, about 80 miles from the French frontier. The Allies continue to attack the enemy's positions there.

It is stated that important news is expected from the Vosges, where the French have concentrated strong forces.

The fighting at Zerczecze on December 22, was the decisive factor in stopping the German advance on the Bzura front, which was checked after a fierce fight, the enemy was almost outflanked and a brigade, recently brought across from Ypres, practically annihilated.

The Australians have occupied the German colony of Bougainville (Solomon Islands) in the Pacific.

An Italian paper affirms that perfect calm prevails throughout Egypt and the Sudan. The proclamation of a holy war has found no echo there and a Turkish attack on Egypt via the Sinai peninsula is beyond the bounds of possibility.

Flight-Commander Hewlett, who participated in the Cuxhaven raid and who was then reported missing, has been rescued by a Dutch trawler.

According to "The Times," the Imperial Conference may have an opportunity of meeting this year, the Dominion Premiers having indicated by their speeches that they are willing to come and discuss the various problems which have been engaging their attention.

DOMINIONS' RALLY.

NEW YEAR MESSAGES.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The papers publish New Year messages from prominent men in the Dominions and the Allied countries, including messages from Mr. Fisher, and other Australian and Canadian Premiers, all emphasising the determination of the Dominions to support the Motherland to the end.

CANADIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Princess Patricia's Canadian Infantry is now at the front.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN GERMANY.

AUSTRALIANS OCCUPY GERMAN ISLAND.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN BADEN.

STEINBACH ENTERED.

ARTILLERY DUELS IN BELGIUM.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A Paris communiqué says:—

Our troops have entered Steinbach and carried half the village house by house.

From the sea to the Aisne quiet prevails, with artillery duels at some points.

The enemy in the Rheims district blew up two of our trenches and then attacked them, but were repulsed.

We captured northward of Mesnilleshurlus some sections of the enemy's second line of defence and also carried some trenches northward of Beau Sejour. The enemy counter-attacked, but were repulsed, whereupon we again advanced. The Germans attempted to retaliate from the east, but were caught by our artillery fire and dispersed.

We advanced slightly in Argonne in the region of Fontaine Madame, by exploding a mine and occupying the hollow thus formed.

We took 150 metres of German trenches in the Bois de Montmare.

Steinbach is a town in Baden, 9 miles S.W. of the town of Baden and about 80 miles inland from the French frontier.

FIGHTING IN THE VOSGES.

IMPORTANT NEWS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A communiqué states that important news is expected from the Vosges, since the French have concentrated strong forces along the line, Belfort-Epinal-Toul-Nancy and they still hold the Vosges passes.

LIVELY FUSILLADE.

PARIS, Jan 1.

Last evening's communiqué said: An attack by the enemy who attempted after a lively fusillade to debouch from Bois de Forges on the left bank of the Meuse was immediately repulsed. The positions we have won at Steinbach have been retained and we continue to attack the enemy's positions there.

CHRISTMAS AT THE FRONT.

INDIANS GRATEFUL FOR ROYAL GIFTS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

"Eye-witness" at headquarters says: Christmas has come and gone without a modification of the situation. The weather is much colder and there was hard frost on Christmas Eve. Christmas Day was misty.

We captured a German trench and discovered a group of buildings which were German headquarters. We concentrated batteries on them firing lyddite and then searched the ground with shrapnel. It is believed that the bombardment was effective.

"Eye-witness" gives instances of Germans having many killed in the recent minor engagements.

Boxing Day was quiet, the weather being frosty with sleet and rain.

He describes the presentations of Christmas gifts from the King and Queen and Princess Mary and says that they gave most intense pleasure. The eagerness of the wounded was almost pathetic. Many wrote personal letters of thanks to their Majesties.

The Indian troops were exceedingly proud and grateful at receiving their gifts which will be treasured and handed down as heirlooms.

CONVALESCENT INDIANS.

HAVING A GOOD TIME AT BRIGHTON.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Convalescent Indians are much enjoying their stay at Brighton during Christmas. Gifts have been showered on men, from great-coats to sweetmeats and cigarettes.

Princes Henry of Battenburg chatted to the men in Hindustani and numbers of retired Anglo-Indians at Brighton continually visit the wounded.

GERMAN REVERSE IN POLAND.

OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT CHECKED.

BRIGADE ALMOST ANNIHILATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The fighting at Zerzecze on the 22nd inst. was the decisive factor in stopping the German offensive on the Bzura front.

The Germans having crossed the river with a brigade recently brought from the Yser, the latter, supported by demonstrations along the Bzura, succeeded in the night in reaching our side of the river and driving back our troops occupying their trenches.

We stopped the German advance in the morning, however, and the arrival of our reserves in the afternoon enabled us to attack the enemy on two flanks north of Plezevitz and south of Zverenitis.

Towards five our infantry fiercely attacked the Germans endeavouring to cut them off from the river.

By seven the enemy had been driven from the trenches and fled towards Bzura those seeking to swim across perishing in the water.

The Brigade was almost annihilated. We took eight officers and 502 men and captured mitrailleuses.

GERMANS MOWED DOWN.

FAVOURABLE FIGHTING IN WESTERN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.

It is officially stated that between the Vistula and the Pilitza on Dec. 30th we repulsed German attacks south of the Bolimoff-Mednevice railway and successfully counter-attacked the Germans north of the Rawa. The enemy at Tehergetz near Pilitza was allowed to approach to a distance of 300 yards from the trenches and was then mowed down with enormous losses. Our use of hand-grenades was most successful.

The enemy's attacks between Tomaszoff and Opoczno were repulsed as also was the Austrian offensive near Zakrzew. Fighting in western Galicia continues in our favour, whole companies of Austrians being exterminated by the bayonet.

In the Baligrod district three thousand prisoners were taken during the enemy's precipitate flight.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF KROSNO-JASLOW LINE.

A GERMAN VIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

A German wireless says:—

"Experts picture the Russian occupation of the line Krosno-Jaslow as weakening their position elsewhere. This view is considered too optimistic.

"The fact must be faced that for the present the Russians' extreme left is proving superior to its opponents."

RUSSIANS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

TEUTONIC ALLIES' PLIGHT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The German campaign in the east is entirely checked. The Russians have resumed the offensive and the year closes with the Teutonic allies being in a bad position, they having failed again after the remarkable recovery following on the previous failures. The disposition and the tactics of the enemy in the recent movement showed a much better appreciation of the task in hand. Up to a point General Von Hindenberg was successful. He was however drawn eastwards from the railways ahead of his reinforcements and was defeated before the latter could assist.

Further south the Austrian flank attack in the Carpathians failed before the weight of numbers and the army has retreated into the plains with the rear guards disputing the passes. It is estimated that a hundred thousand of the enemy were slain along the whole of the Russian front in the recent operations and one or more of his armies reduced to impotence. The Russian losses were also heavy but they commence the new year with a record of success behind them. They have broken the power of the Austrian army but not that of the German army which however is badly shattered and seriously weakened. The Germans have produced one good leader in General Von Hindenburg. The Russians have produced two brilliant tacticians and able strategists in their Commander and Chief of the Staff. The Russian artillery contrary to Berlin estimate, proved as good as that of the Germans. Much of the Russian success has been due to the rapid concentration and the disregard of the towns and fortresses which have never been allowed to hamper the employment of the field army.

PERFECT CALM IN EGYPT.

TURKISH INVASION IMPOSSIBLE.

ITALIAN PAPER'S REPORT.

Reuter's Telegrams).

ROME, Dec. 31.

The "Tribuna" affirms that perfect calm prevails throughout Egypt and the Sudan. The proclamation of a holy war has found no echo there and a Turkish attack on Egypt via the Sinai peninsula is beyond the bounds of possibility.

GERMANY LOSING HER COLONIES.

AUSTRALIANS OCCUPY BOUGAINVILLE

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.

The Australians have occupied Bougainville, Solomon Islands, and have hoisted the Union Jack.

RUSSIAN CRITICS OF ENGLAND

SIR GEORGE BUCHANAN'S VIGOROUS REPLY.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, in a vigorous speech at the English Club, replied to a small and insignificant section of Russians who, influenced by Germanophiles, had been criticising Great Britain for not exerting her full strength.

The Ambassador eloquently showed the magnificent work of the Navy in commanding the seas, bottling up the German Fleet, and securing supplies for the Allies, while the chief tribute to the Army came from the Germans themselves at Mons, the Marne, the Aisne and the Yser. Britain was the main object of German hatred because Germany knew that the British Empire's resources blocked the German scheme of world domination.

COMMANDER HEWLETT.

RESCUED BY DUTCH TRAWLER.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 31.

Flight-commander Hewlett has been rescued by a Dutch trawler, which has arrived at Ymuiden, but has hitherto been unable to enter the port owing to bad weather.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Revenue for the last quarter amounted to £43,323,369, an increase of £954,403.

THE AUSTRIAN FORCES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables, under date Dec. 28th (delayed in transmission):—

The Uzok pass which the Austrians claim to have taken lies eastward of the Dukla Pass before which they have just been defeated. The Russians must soon be on both the flanks of any advance by the Uzok Pass. The progress of the Russian force based on Kieff has not been reported since the retaking of Czernowitz. The first Austrian advance reached the regions of Lublin and Cholm, the second relieved Przemyal, and the third has failed to reached the line of the San and the Vistula.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MAY ASSEMBLE THIS YEAR.

UNITY OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

"The Times" points out that the Imperial Conference would normally meet in 1915. The difficulty of its meeting is not insuperable; the Dominion Premiers have shown that their minds are occupied with problems which might very usefully be discussed at the Conference and their speeches show that they are willing to come.

If they come, the Conference will meet under unique conditions. It will set the seal to the unity of the Empire and show that the British people in the midst of war prepare themselves for new works of peace.

BATTLE WITH TURKISH FORCES.

ADVANCE ON ANDAHAN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 31.

It is officially stated that the battle of Sarykamysh against the Turkish forces continues.

Our artillery has scattered a strong Turkish column which fled after losing half its number.

Part of the Turkish forces are concentrated in the region of the Oalanuz-djamak Pass and are advancing on Andahan.

TURKS' OBSTINATE RESISTANCE.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 1.

It is officially stated that in the Caucasus the Russians stormed the village of Verkhui near Sarykamysh.

The Turks made an obstinate resistance but lost many killed, including one general and 1,320 prisoners. The battle at Ardahan continues.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF VALONA.

VALONA, Dec. 31, 6-10 p.m.

The Italian occupation of Valona has been sealed by the hoisting of the Italian and Albanian flags over the Prefecure, where enthusiastic scenes were witnessed.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The following casulties are reported:—

KILLED.

Captain Sir M. Cholmeley, Grenadiers.
Captain E. Crawley-Boevey, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Nevill, Grenadiers.
Lieut. G. Wyld, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Danckwerts, Gloucesters.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED, NOW MISSING.

Captain B. Baird; Major T. F. Murray and Captain L. Pringle, all Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. J. R. Burns, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. C. P. Everard, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt. T. Jackson, Highland Light Infantry.
Capt. Moddy-Ward, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Norman, Royal Scots.

MISSING.

Lieut. Guthrie-Smith, Highland Light Infantry.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second Lieut. A. S. L. Daniell, Rifle Brigade.
Second Lieut. S. Henson, Somersets.
Captain C. Maud, Somersets.
Captain R. C. Orr, Somersets.
Lieut. G. Parr, Somersets.
Second Lieut. D. G. Ramsay, Sussex.
Captain A. Tritton, Coldstreams.
Captain C. H. Watts, Northemptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second Lieut. E. Beauchamp, Coldstreams.
Second Lieut. R. H. Williamson, Artillery.
Second Lieut. G. Pearce, Warwicks.

HOME HONOURS.

NO NEW PEERS.

LORD ABERDEEN A MARQUIS

DISTINCTION FOR PRINCE LOUIS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Dec. 31, 8 p.m.

The list of New Year Honours includes the following:—

ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The Earl of Derby.
The Earl of Chesterfield.

ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

Baron Lovat.

TO BE MARQUIS.

The Earl of Aberdeen.

TO BE EARL.

Viscount St. Aldwyn.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

Sir William Macgregor.
Mr. Montagu, M.P.
Mr. Illingworth, M.P.
Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

BARONETS.

Mr. Stanley Cochrane, of Dublin.
Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P.
Mr. Robrt Williams, M.P.

KINGHTHOODS.

There are sixteen Knighthoods including:—
Mr. Henry Newbolt, the poet.
Dr. Frank Dyson, Astronomer Royal.
Mr. Broom, Chairman of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. Dairne, Chairman of the London School of Tropical Medicine.

Most of the Knighthoods have been conferred on Canadians and Australians.

TO BE K. C. V. O.

Prince Louis of Battenberg.

TO BE G. C. M. G.

Sir Louis Mallet.

TO BE C. M. G.

There are fourteen C. M. G.'s including:—
Mr. Charles Alfred Bell, for service in connection with the Tibet Conference.
Brigadier-General Dobell.
Captain Fuller, of H. M. S. Cumberland.
Mr. Sinclair, Secretary, Zanzibar.
Mr. Grannum, Receiver-General, Mauritius.

TO BE C. B.

Captain Grant, of the Carmania.
Captain Glossop, of the Sydney.
Commander Barr, of the Carmania.

R. H. A. BATTERY'S GALLANT STAND.

TWO CORPS HELD UP FOR 48 HOURS.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Sir John French in a speech to 1 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, said no branch of the service had done better work than the Horse Artillery. This battery was continuously in action for ten days during which the cavalry corps also performed a feat never approached by cavalry in the past, when it held up determined attacks of two Army Corps for forty-eight hours.

WAR RISK INSURANCE REDUCED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Government war risk insurance has now been reduced to a guinea per cent.

A CURIOUS PROSECUTION.

An eye-witness writes to the "Leader" from Fatehpur-Sikri:—

The other day a group of 7 or 8 women including some children and minor girls were passing the road in front of the local thana. They seemed to be connected with some marriage ceremony and according to the custom prevalent among them were singing songs containing "gali." The sub-inspector labouring pernaps under the impression that the language was directly pointed towards him, had these poor women arrested and brought to the thana where they were kept until night-fall. At dusk they were forcibly thrust into hawalat, the children piteously weeping and the women rending the skies with their cries for mercy. All intercessions made on behalf of these poor women failed to produce any effect on their prosecutor, and this morning they were taken to Agra for trial by a magistrate. I know not if the prosecution was just and right from the legal point of view, but at first sight, it seems doubtful that the sub-inspector acted wisely in putting these poor and defenceless creatures to so great a hardship.

The magistrate immediately on hearing the case acquitted these poor women entirely of the charge, presumably on the ground that singing such songs on marriage occasions, according to our own custom, is not prohibited by [illegible]

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY'S PROPOSALS.

THE VICEROY TO BE PATRON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 1.

Further correspondence is published with reference to the proposed Hindu University.—

In a demi-official letter to Sir Harcourt Butler, dated November 14th, the Maharaja of Durbhanga expressed the deep gratitude of the Society for the very great interest taken by Government and for the liberal offer of a grant in aid. At the same time the Society expressed its disappointment that the request that the Chancellorship should be held by the Viceroy was to be withdrawn. While reposing absolute confidence in Sir James Meston they felt that this would not be in keeping with the all-India and imperial character of the University. They suggested that the Lieut.-Governor should be a visitor as in the modern English Universities. If the Viceroy could not be its Chancellor they requested that the Chancellorship should be elective. With the establishment of the seat of Government at Delhi the Hindu University would not be practically at a greater distance from the Government of India than from that of the United Provinces, while the distance of it from Simla or Naini Tal would be about the same. As there is a special portfolio of education there could be no practical difficulty in the Government of India exercising powers but if the ordinary powers must be vested in the Lieut.-Governor the Society asked that extraordinary powers might be vested in the Government of India. The letter concludes by emphasising the importance which the subscribers to the University Fund attach to the all-India character of the University.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S REPLY.

Sir Harcourt Butler replied demi-officially on December 23rd as follows:—I am very glad to be able to assure you that there is now a bright prospect for a successful issue of our labours and discussion. It is just two years since I first met your committee at Delhi. Much has happened in the course of those two years, but I do not think the time can be regarded as excessive for the inception of a big movement and materialization of a great and somewhat novel idea. His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India have from the first been deeply interested in this movement and are prepared to assist it financially. My correspondence with you has necessarily dwelt mainly on the points on which there was not complete unanimity of opinion. I am glad to think that the points on which your Committee and Government agree are many and the points on which they have held different opinions are few. I have seen it stated that the conditions imposed by the Government will deprive the University of freedom and hamper its development. That is not a fact as you are well aware. The University will have in certain respects a larger degree of freedom than [illegible] Universities in India. It has been decided for instance to allow the University to elect its own Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, to appoint its own professors, lecturers and staff, to appoint its own examiners and to conduct its own internal administration. Certain appointments will require approval and certain powers are reserved to the Government, but I anticipate that the normal work of the University will be conducted by the University itself, exercising a larger measure of independence. It is very far from the wish of Sir James Meston, the Government of India and his Majesty's Secretary of State to deprive the University of those privileges which are necessary for its dignity and usefulness.

I now deal more particularly with your letter under reply of 14th November. On 17th November Sir James Meston, Mr. Sharp and myself met yourself, Dr. Sunder Lal and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and further discussed the situation at Government House, Allahabad. On that occasion I made it clear that the discussion was without prejudice, as the orders of the Secretary of State would have to be asked and as some redrafting of the Draft Bill sent to me by Dr. Sunder Lal would probably be found necessary. In regard to the form of the Bill we should have to be guided eventually by the expert advice of the Legislative Department of the Government of India. We could only at this stage deal with its substance.

CHANCELLOR TO BE ELECTED.

The Government of India desire to acknowledge the conciliatory attitude of your Society as expressed in your letter and they have met your proposals in a corresponding spirit. The suggestion that the Viceroy should be the Chancellor of the University has already been rejected by the Secretary of State and cannot be reconsidered, but the Secretary of State and the Government of India are prepared to accept generally the alternative proposals contained in your letter under reply. Difficulties which were anticipated in the arrangement proposed in August 1912, that the University should elect its own Chancellor and that the powers which it was proposed to vest in the Chancellor should be exercised by the Governor-General in Council, would disappear under the proposals now put forward, namely, that the ordinary powers should be exercised by the Visitor and emergency powers by the Governor-General in Council.

Under this arrangement the University will elect its own Chancellor; the Viceroy will be Patron, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will be ex-officio Visitor. The Visitor will be vested with all ordinary powers, that is to say, powers corresponding to those which the Government or the Chancellor now ordinarily exercises in the case of existing Universities. Emergency powers will rest with the Government of India. As I emphasised at the time of the discussion emergency powers are precautionary. It is hoped that the occasion for their exercise will not arise or will arise but rarely and under extraordinary conditions.

Turning now to my letter, dated 18th July, 1914, I understand that there will be no difficulty in fulfilling the preliminary conditions mentioned in paragraph 1 of that letter. As regards paragraph 4 of that letter there is nothing more to be said about points (b), (d), (e), (f), and (h), since these are accepted.

Your Society accept condition (a) subject to reservation of emergency powers to the Governor-General in Council with safeguards in the matter of removal of a member of the staff set out in the Draft Bill forwarded by you on 23rd October, 1912.

Your Society also accept the condition (c) provided it is regarded as an emergency power. It is understood that this arrangement does not supersede the scheme put forward in your Draft Bill which lays down that as an ordinary part of the procedure of the University at least one external and independent examiner shall be appointed for each subject or group of subjects.

After referring to other conditions Sir Harcourt Butler proceeds:—

While giving his general approval to the foregoing conditions the Secretary of State has reserved the final sanction until the Draft Bill and initial regulations are before him. I do not anticipate any further difficulties and I shall be glad to pursue a course most convenient to the Lieutenant-Governor and your Society, subject, of course, to other demands on my time. I suggest that it would expedite matters if a small committee of your society should meet Mr. Sharp and myself with a view to preliminary elaboration of details. Such a proceeding would I have ascertained, have the approval of Sir James Meston.

EGYPT'S WELCOME TO INDIAN TROOPS.

MOSLEM GREETINGS TO MOSLEMS.

A "Times" correspondent in Eastern Egypt writes under date November 30:—

The quiet confidence of all ranks of the Army which is awaiting and hoping for the the Turkish advance has greatly impressed the Arab Population both of the Canal towns and of the neighbouring province of Sharkieh. Though accustomed to see transports and warships pass in times of peace, the dwellers on the banks of the Suez Canal have marvelled at the immense host of ships crowded with troops and escorted by men-of-war which have passed by coming from the East. They have been impressed, too, by the admirable bearing of the British and Indian soldiers now among them.

The presence of all these soldiers has not given rise to the slightest incident. At a place which I was permitted recently to visit—which for the benefit of the enemy may be called Matisaaluhsh—it was pleasant to see Indian Moslem soldiers greeted at the door of the little mosque by white-bearded elders who, satisfied as to the visitors' orthodoxy, were brushing the sand from their uniforms and uttering pious ejaculations of welcome, while a group of small children, summoned by two little girls with the cries of "Don't be afraid, they Muslimeen," stood round agape and timidly touched the soldiers' clothes. Then there was a squadron of turbaned Lancers, which provoked the admiring comment of the Beduin onlookers—and your Bedduin, often is, and always believes himself to be, a good judge of a horse.

The evidences of the loyal co-operation of our French Allies, the frequent appearance of French warships at Port Said, the generous spirit in which the Suez Canal Company has placed its entire resources at the disposal of our forces in Egypt and the generous hospitality and constant assistance given to our officers by its local Agent-General, Count Charles de Serionne, have also had an excellent effect on the native mind.

A visit to Zagazig, the capital of the province of Sharkieh, has convinced me that here, too, the measures taken by the authorities and the exemplary behaviour of the troops have calmed any apprehensions felt by the population. The Egyptian officials have behaved excellently, and the energetic Mudir Hassan Pasha Hassib, has prevented Turkish agents from obtainng any foothold in this important province. Certain Beduins who showed a momentary tendency to talk sedition have been gently but firmly encouraged to betake themselves elsewhere, and the views of the huge conservative majority in the Moslems were admirably and concisely summed up by a police officer in the following words:—

"Why should we want the Turks here? All orderly people know how it was in Ismail Pasha's days, when the Turks were masters. All who have been to Turkey say that every one is always being sent to prison there, and that their fallaheen are always being oppressed, whereas here there is enough work and food for every one, and the English, thank God, are not mad like the young Turks, who must go stirring up trouble everywhere."

The Government of India have informed the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that the S. S. Barenfels and the S. S. Gutenfels will be adjudicated by the Alexandria Prize Court. It is considered by the Government to be desirable that there should be one centre in India for communication with Alexandria and they have arranged for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to undertake this duty. All documents establishing the ownership of cargoes concerned will have to be submitted to the Alexandria Prize Court.

SUBMARINES AND THEIR VALUE.

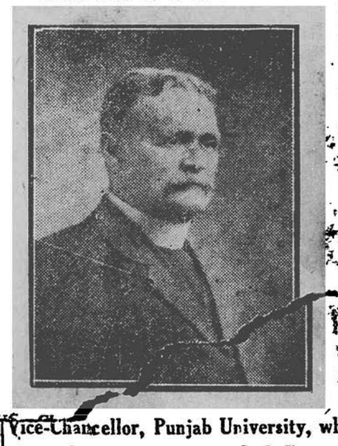
THE TEST OF EXPERIENCE.

The work of the submarines continues to afford more interest than the other minor operations of the naval war, partly because of its novelty, but also in consequence of the devastating nature of its effect if successful, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Times." There are probably many exploits of our own under-water craft which have not yet been published because they have not had as their result the destruction of an enemy's ship, but for all that the kind of work they have carried out may well have as large an importance as some of the more striking achievements of the German boats

Although it cannot be said as yet that the submarines have realized in the highest measure all the results that were confidently anticipated in some quarters from their activities, they have in a degree influenced the movements of our own warships and probably those of the enemy. When all the information at the disposal of the authorities is revealed, the value of these vessels will certainly be manifested, not only for offensive warfare, but also to an extraordinary extent as scouts. What also is fairly certain is that by this time naval officers on both sides have discovered methods for dealing more or less effectively with these novel craft.

During the four months of war, the raids of the German submarines have resulted in the destruction of seven of our men-of-war and four or five merchant ships. By gunfire, however, the Germans have succeeded in destroying three men-of-war and quite 50 merchantmen. It must be taken into consideration that in almost every case a warship which fell a victim to the torpedo did so under circumstances most favourable to the attack of the submarine. The latter has, therefore, not shown itself as yet likely to eclipse other classes of warships, nor

REV. DR. J. C. R. EWING.



Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University, who has been created a C. I. E.

the torpedo the weapons with which they are armed.

THE AMIRAL GANTEAUME.

In the attack upon merchantmen, submarines have in a few cases shown that they can cause some interference to the shipping in narrow waters, but they have not been able to make any appreciable hindrance to the flow of commercial traffic. In their present state of development they can hardly hope to exert the kind of influence upon markets and rates which has been the outcome of the activities of an Emden or a Karlsruhe, or even of auxiliary raiders like the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and Kronprinz Wilhelm. That it has not been for the want of will to do this was shown by the sinking of the passenger vessel Amiral Ganteaume, which might have been a terrible catastrophe if it had not been for an act of bravery and skilful seamanship on the part of the captain of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway steamer Queen. There have been fewer finer achievements on the part of merchant seamen in the war than that of Captain Robert Carey, of the Queen, in running his vessel alongside the sinking steamer and effecting the rescue of upwards of 2,000 people. Both our own and the French Government have recognized the resourcefulness and daring of the captain of the Ortega in saving the French reservists on board his vessel from capture, but up to the present no mark of official appreciation has been bestowed upon the plucky master of the Queen and his crew.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED INDIANS AT LAHORE.

ALL IN HIGH SPIRITS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 1.

The first Indian wounded from Europe reached Lahore on Thursday morning. Two detachments numbering 60 men in all arrived by train at the Lahore Cantonment east and were met by General Barret commanding Lahore Division and his staff and Col. Strickland, I.M.S. The men received a very warm welcome on their arrival at Lahore Cantonment, a specially notable feature of their reception being a large number of British soldiers who quite spontaneously went to the station and lined the road giving the Indian wounded rousing cheers as they passed. The wounded men who had received their wounds in fighting round Lille were in high spirits and were very pleased with their treatment in hospital in England and their treatment in their return to India. They had many interesting stories to tell of their experiences in fighting and of the prowess of the British and Indian troops, and all seemed perfectly convinced that the Allies were winning. They declared that the Germans were already sick of the war and were starving and generally in dire states.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

PARADE IN BOMBAY.

All classes and communities were represented at the Proclamation (New Year's Day) Parade, which took place yesterday on the Esplanade maidan. This was the first opportunity the public have had of seeing the Territorials at a military function, and this, coupled with the fact that it was also the first occasion on which the Bombay Volunteers had participated in a Proclamation Parade, had aroused great curiosity, the number of spectators being consequently greater than on most occasions in the past.

The Volunteers, who were commanded by Lt.-Col. Pyrke and Major C. A. Moberly, Adjutant, did not muster quite so strong as had been expected, on account of many of the cadets being out of the city on a holiday, while others were on guard duty. There were, however, 14 officers and 322 non-commissioned officers and men present. The officers included Capts. Watkins, R. Kemp, C. M. Ward, and H. A. Dibbs and Lieuts. MacNeil, Yates, Bunbury, Kinner, Begbie, Murray, and Putlick and Quarter-Master Potts. The Motor Cyclists were headed by Capt. C. Ward.

Besides the Territorials and the Volunteers, officers and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery Commanded by Col. Vincent, also paraded.

The Band of the Hampshire Regiment played several martial tunes and by way of variety they also played that favourite song, of Tommy Atkins "It's a long way to Tipperary."

Lt.-Col. H. P. Lane, who is acting in place of Major-Gen. Gorringe, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, took the salute, after the *feu de joie* had been fired and the march past the flag was impressive.

OTHER CENTRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 1.

The usual New Year's Parade was held this morning at Delhi, all the troops in the garrison attending. His Excellency the Viceroy was present and reviewed the troops. The usual salutes were fired.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The Proclamation day was celebrated today enthusiastically by the Indian and European population. The Governor reviewed the troops in the presence of many thousands of spectators.

COONOOR, Jan. 1.

The Proclamation parade was held this morning at Wellington parade ground. There was a large assembly present to witness the ceremony.

BANGALORE, Jan. 1.

The troops in the garrison paraded this morning in ideal weather to celebrate the assumption of the title of the Empress of India by the late Queen Victoria. The units taking part were the Saluting Battery, 26th Light Cavalry and 15th Pack Mule Corps under Lieut.-Col. A. S. Arnold; Sappers and Miners, under Capt. Kinner R.E., and Bangalore Rifle Volunteers and Depots of 61st Pioneers and 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry under Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tait. After the Royal salute of 31 guns and *feu-de-joie* by the infantry in the first line the troops cheered the King-Emperor and marched past. The salute was taken by Lieut.-Col. E .P. Johnson R.E., officiating for Brigadier-General W. G. Hamilton.

RANGOON, Jan. 1.

At the New Year's Parade held on the brigade ground under Brigadier-General Johnstone there was a large assembly of people. The troops included the Artillery, the Territorials and other local regiments and volunteers. There was the usual salute and *feu-de-joie* followed by a march past, the whole ceremony concluding with three cheers which were lustly accorded to the King-Emperor.

NANDOD, Jan. 1.

The usual proclamation parade was held this morning under the orders of his Highness Maharaja Sir Chhatrasinhji of Rajpipla A salute of 31 guns was fired with a feu de joie, three hearty cheers for their Imperial Majesties, and for the success of British Arms, were given by the troops on parade and others present.

THE BALKAN LEAGUE.

EXPECTED REVIVAL FOR DEFENCE. PURPOSES.

According to a Venice correspondent it is believed in political circles there that Buigaria has definitely refused to join hands with either Austria or Turkey. The former prevented her from reaching Constantinople at the time of the first Balkan War, while Turkey desires to reclaim the territory now occupied by Bulgaria.

It is reported that the Balkan League has been reconstituted for defensive purposes, Bulgaria and Greece pledging themselves to resist an Autrian advance in the Balkans should it go too far. Rumania will preserve a benevolent neutrality towards these plans, which have been laid before King Ferdinand of that country.

The Austrian papers are less optimistic in tone. They acknowledge that Czernowitz has been abandoned and tell a dismal story of the increase in prices of all necessities. These have been doubled in Vienna, while Trieste fugitives say that the shortage of food there is such that necessities have often been unobtainable for cash.

According to advices from Adrianople, says the "Temps," the Turkish authorities are enrolling in the army all Ottoman subjects of Bulgarian descent living in Turkish Thrace, in violation of the agreement between the Porte and Bulgaria after the treaty of Bucharest. All Bulgarians who resisted were ordered to leave Ottoman territory within a week, and all their property has been confiscated.

LONDON SCOTTISH AT THE FRONT.

SOLDIERS' TOILET DIFFICULTIES.

The movement of the London Scottish since their last famous action are described by Private John Cree in the following letter dated Nov. 20, which is published in the "Daily Mail."

After our first engagement, which the papers have had so much to say about we were kept in reserve for two days and then sent back for a week's rest. Then came another call for us to go into the firing line. It was a tight corner. We were required to hold on to a part of a line where there were some excellent trenches and dug-outs. We crept down to our trenches in the night and relieved another regiment who had had their spell. There was a lot of rifle firing after we got in, but nothing exciting happend. at dawn it was quiet enough except for one or two German snipers, who were in hiding behind some trees.

Our line ran through some woods. We thought we were in for a holiday, and the commanding officer, the adjutant, and other officers who were living in dug-outs just behind the line started to have a wash and a shave. But it was not long before the German shells started whistling round and all of us had to get in our dug-outs with all haste. We spent the day reading and smoking until night fell, when the shelling ceased and the scouts could run errands to different parts of the line and to the brigade headquarters. My particular errand was to go to the A Company to bring up a party of men to draw rations.

TAKEN FOR A SPY.

I had for company another scout who had to go to the next company. We started out and as we did not know where there were we inquired of some engineers where the two companies of the scouts were. Following their directions we arrived at the trenches and asked for our companies. My friend was directed further along the line and was pulled into the trench rather rudely. To my astonishment I found I had got to the A Company, but not the Scottish. They were the K.O.S.B., and they seemed to treat me as a suspected spy. I had to undergo a long cross-examination and I suppose my innocence persuaded them to let me go. They also very kindly directed me to the people I wanted, but my friend did not have the same luck and he was kept prisoner till the morning, with the result I had to take his message as well.

The following morning we started washing again, but the shells came over us very early and soon put a stop to that nonsense. The Germans got nearer and nearer until four Jack Johnsons landed in among our dug-outs and buried the lot of us. We did not wait for orders, but cleared ourselves of earth, branches of trees, etc., and got into fresh homes. Four scouts were wounded by this lot. The shells did not trouble us in our new homes, but they came dangerously near many times. Any-how, night put a stop to the shelling and we found ourselves going on our nocturnal rounds as before. Things went on in this manner all the time we were in the firing line; attacks by Germans with rifles at night and shells in the day.

Our day errands to the Brigade headquarters were the most dangerous as the road all the way was shelled and almost every other route. It was quite a science trying to dodge the shells and judge where the next one would land. We were relieved in the end and stood by as reserves for two days, after which we were sent back for a rest, which we are thoroughly enjoying, as we have plenty of comforts. They have just arrived from the headquarters. It is now just like a merry Christmas party.

EXTEMPORISED DUM-DUMS.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL CHARGE AGAINST GERMANS.

At a meeting of the French Academy of Medicine Professor Truffier, who had recently returned from the front, charged the Germans, officers as well as soldiers, with deliberately converting ordinary Service bullets into missiles of the dum-dum type, by which wounds of special severity are made. Professor Truffier had been to the fighting line near Arras for the purpose of inquiring why some of the injuries inflicted on French soldiers seemed to be due to expanding bullets. He found in various wounds bullets which, instead of remaining pointed, had flattened, especially where they had struck bones and had therefore done terrible damage. He discovered also that among the German prisoners some had cartridges with which the leaden kernel had been turned in its sheath, an operation not possible with French bullets. In the German missile the sheath forms the point while the lead forms the base and is exposed. If, however, the lead is turned round, as it can be, the missile may then be fired with the soft lead instead of the hard sheath as the striking part. On the German prisoners being questioned they unhesitatingly told Professor Truffier that in fighting between trenches they habitually reversed the lead in their bullets and the bullets in the rifles, doing so with the approval of their officers, who had explained to them that the wounds so made would be much more likely to disable their opponents. This change of a bullet sanctioned by the Hague Convention into a dum-dum was not, the Germans added, practised when long-distance shooting was in view, because it lessened the range of the missile. The Academy of Medicine, whose members were shocked by Professor Truffier's revelations, decided to publish his statement in the Academy's journal.

All the local Governments except Bombay have now replied to the Government of India on the question of Banking legislation The Committee may consider the matter in Bombay and duly forward their views.

AFTER THE WAR.

INDIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

MR. BASU INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

Mr. B. N. Basu, President of the last session of the Indian National Congress, left Madras by last night's Calcutta Mail

There was a large gathering at the railway station to see him off among whom were the Hon. Nawab Syed Mohammad, Mr. Subba Rao, Mr. T. Ranga Charier, Mr. G. A. Natesen, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Deodhar, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Shastri and other prominent Congress leaders.

This evenings edition of "New India" publishes a long interview with Mr. Basu which contains an account of his impressions of the past sessions of the Congress and the present situation.

Referring to the last session of the Congress, Mr. Basu said:—"The Congressmen need no longer fear that if properly worked the Congress stands in danger of lacking support in the country. Wild ideals have had their day and the people are beginning to realise that the Congress platform offers a safe anchorage to Indian aspirations. To this result the present Congress in Madras has largely contributed."

ATMOSPHERE CLEARED.

Referring to the part India was playing in the present crisis and how did India's loyal offer of services strike the British imagination Mr. Basu who was in England when the war broke out, said: "I arrived in England in June last year as a member of the Congress Deputation. I was sorry to notice on the part of the Indian student community an attitude of defiance and on the part of the English people an attitude of distrust and suspicion. The situation to my mind was due to mutual misunderstanding. We were striving to clear this up and restore better relations and had partially succeeded. After the outbreak of war and the transmission to England of the Viceroy's message it seemed to me as if an electric discharge had passed through the air clearing the atmosphere altogether. The Indian students and the English people realised they were part and parcel of the same Empire and all feelings of distrust disappeared. The students volunteered to form an ambulance corps and offer their services at the front and Englishmen and women were glad to show them every possible kindness and attention. The English people were full of gratitude and admiration for the part India played in the war. The sensational press in England had fed them up with the idea that India was soething with sedition. In this campaign against India "The Times" had played no inconspicuous part. The surprise therefore was all the greater when the English people found that they had been misled for considerable time past by the headlines of the daily press."

SUBSTANTIAL MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Answering the question whether any re-settlement or readjustment was possible or probable after the war was over with regard to India Mr. Basu said: "I think there will be a great advance in India towards the realisation of self-government and if only we play our part well I feel almost sure that a substantial measure of self-government will be secured. I have every reason to expect a considerable relaxation if not repeal, of the Arms Act, and I think careers in the Army will now be thrown open to our young men. The demand for self-government within the Empire has for the last thirty years been the main plank of the Congress platform."

Mr. Basu stated that the country would benefit by the grant of self-government and it was quite possible to give India self-Government without any detriment to the great interests involved in the administration of the country.

The representative asked about the significance of the presence of His Excellency the Governor and other high officials at the last session of the Congress. "Is it an indication of the change of attitude of the Government towards the national movement?"

Mr. Basu replied:—"Decidedly so it seems to me. It is in keeping with the reception which the Congress deputation was accorded in England by the Secretary of State and it will help to establish between the Congress and the Government a relationship of mutual understanding and respect."

To a press representative this morning Mrs. Besant said taking all things into consideration it might be regarded that the last session of the National Congress was a success but more strenuous efforts would be needed in future to reach the goal.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee has given Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of tea to be sent to the Russian troops in the field. The gift will be sent by the Russian Consul General in India to the Committee of the Relief Fund at Petrograd, of which Her Majesty the Empress Alexandra is President. The generosity of the Association will be most gratefully appreciated in Russia, a country which draws large supplies of tea from India. The shipment will be made at Calcutta for Vladivostok.

Private advices from Hyderabad indicate that Nawab Salar Jang is unlikely to return to the ministry on the completion of his leave.

WAR BY BOMBS AND GRENADES.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT "BY EYE-WITNESS."

HOW GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE BLUFFED.

OSTEND RE-NAMED "KALES."

The following descriptive accounts by Eye-Witness, of the fighting up to December 1st taken from yesterday's mail papers, supplement the cables which Reuter wired out at the time.

December 2.

The uneventfulness of affairs on our front continues, as does the mild weather.

On Sunday, the 29th, the enemy in front of the right of our line kept up their efforts to throw bombs into our trenches. Unpleasant as this sometimes is, our troops have, strange to say, on occasion been able to extract amusement from it. The other day in the rush to get away from one of these missiles two men fell over one another, one actually sitting down on the bomb. It exploded. When the smoke cleared away the man was discovered to have escaped with very slight injuries to himself, but his trousers were torn to shreds, to the great amusement of his comrades, who greeted the incident with shouts of laughter. Shortly afterwards another soldier, in trying to escape round a traverse in a hurry, sat down on a bomb, which, however, failed to detonate. This game of bomb-throwing, however, is not confined to one side, as the Germans could testify.

On our left the French made progress both north and south of Ypres and captured some German trenches.

On Monday, the 30th, the Germans displayed a little more activity along our line; and on our extreme left, as well as south of the Lys, there was a decided increase of artillery fire. On the left two of their guns were caught in the open by our artillery as they were apparently changing position under cover of a rainstorm. One was knocked out and the other was abandoned. In this part of the field also occurred one of those strange incidents which are not uncommon in fighting at close quarters. An infantry officer who walked up to a German trench found all its occupants asleep. As a memento of his visit he carried off a bayonet.

In the centre we gained some minor local successes. A party of the enemy which had started to excavate a new trench within sight was immediately driven out by our artillery; a house used by their snipers was blown up; and a patrol from one of our Territorial battalions successfully rounded up a hostile patrol, making two prisoners. At other points along this part of the front the enemy has now begun to use rifle grenades freely. These incidents are of the most insignificant character and have no bearing on the operations, but it is in a succession of such small actions that the periods of inactivity on a grand scale are passed.

Beyond our left the French again advanced slightly and captured a German trench.

On Tuesday, December 1, there is nothing in the way of military operations to record.

CREDULOUS SOLDIERS.

It is reported on what is believed to be good authority that the Germans have renamed Ostend and that the railway station is now placarded with the name "Kales." The only possible object of such a manoeuvre, if it has indeed been carried out, would appear to be to encourage the soldiers who are brought from distant parts in absolute ignorance of what has really been happening. That this action is not so futile as it may seem is shown by the fact that many of our prisoners are still convinced that both Calais and Paris are in the hands of the Germans.

The course taken by the German operations round Ypres ending in bombardment has been such as to suggest that the destruction of the place is really the outcome of disappointment and exasperation at its resistance and at the failure of the much advertised plans for its capture.

Up till the end of October the town had not been bombarded as a whole, the shells which had fallen in it being obviously directed at points where our headquarters were believed to be situated and at one or two others, such as the railway station, where destruction would have some military value. The shelling of the town itself only began in earnest on the night of November 5, since when it has been maintained intermittently.

That the town escaped so long was apparently due to the fact that up till the 5th the Germans counted on capturing it and did not wish to cause damage. Hopes of doing so were no doubt still held after that date, as is evinced by the continuation of the attacks, notably that of the 11th by the Prussian Guard. But these later attempts to take the place seem rather to have been of the nature of "forlorn hopes" which called for all the assistance that could be obtained by artillery co-operation even at the risk of the destruction of a historic place which might become German; and considerable advantage was certainly to be gained by concentrating fire on a place where roads met and which must be a focus of traffic.

On these military grounds the initial bombardment can to a certain extent be justified, though it is doubtful whether the results achieved were commensurate with the expenditure of ammunition involved. And its object could have been attained equally well if the German artillery had concentrated on the points where the roads, of which there are not many, issue from the town, and it did not entail the employment of incendiary shell. But the subsequent conduct of the enemy denotes a desire for senseless destruction.

CATHEDRAL DEMOLISHED.

The last attack in force was delivered on November 17. Four days later the Germans commenced to pour a stream of shell into the central market square; and whereas the Cloth Hall and Cathedral had both escaped material damage up till then, these two historic buildings were blazing fiercely by 3 p.m. It is stated that in order to do this the Germans brought up a train armed with heavy guns, which were used under the direction of a captive balloon. The bombardment was continued until the evening of the 23rd. The reason to which is ascribed this wanton destruction has already been stated, but in case there should be any doubts as to the justice of the indictment, it must be stated that as soon as the Cloth Hall and Cathedral had been obviously demolished, fire was no longer directed on those buildings. In the words of a French communique—which will also be the verdict of history—"This magnificent old city was condemned to death on the day when the Emperor was forced to renounce the hope of making an entry into it."

The recent connection of the British Army with the city is in reality an old one renewed. Ypres was one of the "barrier fortresses" against France, for the defence of which we were bound by the there, looking down upon the French and British soldiers who have jointly maintained the proud title of the old fortress against another foe.

HIDDEN ARMIES.

BORING AND TUNNELING IN THE EARTH.

The following narrative by an Eye-witness with the General Headquarters is earlier in date than the above message:—

Nov. 29.

From the 26th to the 28th the weather has continued warm, and except for an occasional heavy shower has been fine. These three days have been productive of no incidents of any magnitude, and have on the whole been about the quietest we have experienced for weeks. The narrative of operations, therefore, can be dismissed in a very few words.

Though generally inactive along our front, the Germans have continued to press in one quarter—i.e., against the Indian troops—where, in spite of the loss suffered by them in their last attack in this direction, they have been busy extending their saps in order to carry out assaults from short distances. None of these, however, has been carried out in great force. South of the Lys generally there has been some shelling of localities in rear of our front line; but this form of annoyance diminishes daily along our whole front. Sniping is carried on almost incessantly. There seems little doubt that the Germans are employing civilians, either willing or unwilling, to dig trenches, for some have been seen and shot while engaged in this work.

On Thursday, the 26th, there is nothing to record.

On the 27th the enemy succeeded, by means of sapping up and then assaulting from a short distance amidst a shower of bombs, in gaining possession of a portion of trench on our right. From this, however, they were soon ejected.

On the 28th, facing our centre, there were signs of some change having been made in the composition of the hostile artillery, which was employed in "registering" fresh zones of fire. On the right one of the German batteries was discovered in the morning to have been left out in the open. This was probably due to the failure of an attempt to move it during the night. However, whatever the cause of its exposed position, our guns did not fail to take advantage of it. On the same day, though inactive against us, the Germans made an isolated and unsupported attack on the French on our left. They were easily beaten back, and, it is believed, lost some 400 killed and many prisoners.

GERMAN GLOOMY VIEW.

While it is necessary to accept the evidence of all prisoners with caution, there is a change of tone in the views expressed by some of the officers recently captured which appears to be genuine. They admit the failure of German strategy and profess to take a gloomy view of the future. At the same time it must be confessed that there is as yet no sign that their view is that generally held by the enemy. Nor has there been any definite indication of a lack of moral among his troops.

During the last six weeks various mobilisation orders calling up different classes of men liable to service have been issued by the French Government.

To the average Englishman, whom a life spent far removed from all that war implies is apt to render unimaginative, even the immediate effect of such orders is hard to conceive; and to him a journey made shortly after their issue along the highways of Northern France—or, for that matter, in part of France—might have come as somewhat of a revelation. From the middle of October onwards the roads have been thronged with men—literally thousands being met with in the course of a short motor journey—all trudging along towards the mobilisation centres, carrying their few clothes and necessaries in bags slung over their shoulders. Some have more some less, but few are without the spare pair of boots which they apparently, and quite rightly, regard as the most necessary article of a soldier's outfit.

"The Emperor fights his campaigns with our legs and not with our muskets," said the conscripts of Napoleon, and their descendants have evidently not forgotten the lesson. The strange procession includes a curious mixture of types. A considerable proportion consists of middleaged men of good physique, broad-shouldered and sturdy, and of likely young men from the countryside of a type to make excellent soldiers.

For some years, as is probably generally known, there have been no exemptions from military service in France. Educational standards and professions such as those of the actor, lawyer, docter, and artist which were formerly excepted, are now so no longer. But besides those who escaped in the past many others have now been gathered in the net of service and have come to swell the numbers of those who have recently been streaming along every road in France to answer to the call of their country.

The change that within the last few days has come over what may be termed the "atmosphere" of the battlefield is marked. As regards noise the cannonade has now decreased to such an extent that for hours on end nothing is heard but the infrequent boom of one of the Allies' heavy guns, the occasional rattle of machine-guns, and the intermittent "pop"—for that word expresses the sound best—of the snipers on either side. And in certain quarters, where combatants are close and operations appertain to those of siege warfare, the bombs of the Minenwerfer and the smaller bombs thrown by hand are detonating almost continuously. But the air no longer throbs to the continuously dull roar of heavy artillery and the detonations of great projectiles. Of course, if an attack is in progress there is again turmoil, but it is more local and does not approach in intensity that which recently reigned on a large scale.

The scene, as a whole, as viewed from one of the few commanding points in our front, is almost one of peace as compared with that of a week or two ago. The columns of black smoke vomited by the exploding howitzer shell are as rare as those from burning villages. The only generally visible signs of war are the occasional puffs of bursting shrapnel opening out above woods and villages and floating slowly away on the still air.

It was mentioned in the account of the fighting on the Aisne that so far as we were concerned the struggle had to some extent assumed the character of siege operations. The same can be said with still greater truth of the battle in which we are now engaged. Both sides have had time to dig themselves in and to strengthen their positions with all the resources available in the field. In spite of this, the Germans, urged by weighty motives, limited as to time, and confident in their numerical superiority and the weight of a very powerful siege armament—such as has indeed never before been brought into the field—have, when face to face with the Allies' line, attempted to break it by frontal attacks.

Having failed in this, in spite of desperate efforts, they are now endeavouring in some quarters to progress by the slower methods of siege warfare. Until recently they have attempted to gain ground by assaulting our position across the open seizing what they can of it, retaining and strengthening that, and using it as a starting point for a fresh assault. Their aim is still the same—to gain ground and drive us back—but owing to the immense loss entailed in the summary method of assaulting across the open for any distance, the means employed are modified.

UNDERGROUND WORKS.

To shorten the space over which their infantry has to advance they now move forward by several narrow end-on approaches, which are either open to the air or a foot or two below the surface of the ground. Where open, these approaches are zigzagged to avoid being enfiladed. In either case forward progress is made by excavating at one end. At what is considered a possible assaulting distance these approaches, or saps, are joined up by a lateral trench roughly parallel to that being attacked. Here the stormers collect for a fresh rush.

The extent to which subterranean or semi-underground life is forced on the combatants in the neighbourhood of the firing line varies with the nature of the ground and depends on the character of the enemy's activity in the particular locality in which they are. Where sniping or rifle fire is alone to be expected the amount of the excavations behind the front line is limited. When bombardment is or has been severe everyone within range of the enemy's guns, the brigadier not excepted, will be found ensconced underground in "dug-outs," or "funk holes" as they are familiarly called, for in the zone under fire houses are no better than shell traps.

Behind the firing line trenches are found the shelters for the men holding the line and those for the supports. These are more elaborate and comfortable than the fire trenches, usually are roofed over, and contain cooking places and many conveniences. Some of these underground quarters have now become almost luxurious and contain windows. Communication between the firing line and the various shelters in rear and with the headquarters of units is kept up along approach trenches, all zig-zagged to prevent being enfiladed, and liberally partitioned into compartments by traverses so as to localise the effect of shell fire.

For some time the character of the artillery fire has been such as to force both combatants even for some distance behind the firing line to burrow into the earth in order to obtain shelter and to conceal their work as far as possible in order to gain protection from both guns and aeroplanes. This has been carried on to such an extent that behind the front fire trenches of British, French and Germans are perfect labyrinths of burrows of various types. The principal feature of the battlefield, therefore, as has often been pointed out, is the absence of any signs of human beings.

BOREHOLES.

Where resort is had to siege methods the earthworks of both sides become still more complicated, though there is a definite system underlying their apparent confusion. It is not possible to give any details of the method upon which our trenches are arranged, but it is permissible to describe how the enemy is carrying on the close attack at some points.

From the last position attained they sap forward in the two ways already mentioned. The approaches are excavated by pioneers working at the head, the German pioneers being technically trained troops who correspond to our sappers. Owing to the close range at which the fighting is conducted and the fact that rifles fixed in rests and machine-guns are kept permanently directed upon the crest of the trenches, observation is somewhat difficult, but the "head," or end of the approaching sap can be detected from the mound of earth which is thrown up. This cannot be done, however, where the advance is being conducted by a "blinded" sap.

In executing this type of sap a horizontal borehole about a foot in diameter and some three or four feet below ground is bored by means of a special earth borer worked by hand. It is then enlarged by pick and shovel into a small tunnel, whose roof is one or two feet below the surface.

Several of these saps having been driven forward, their heads are connected by a lateral trench which becomes the front line and can be used for stormers to collect for an assault. In some cases, usually at night, sap is driven right up to the parapet of the hostile trench, which is then blown in by a charge. Amid the confusion caused and a shower of grenades, the stormers attempt to burst in through the opening and work along the trench. They also assault it in front. As in their ordinary infantry attacks, machine-guns are quickly brought up to any point gained in order to repel counter-attack.

PERISCOPE IN TRENCH.

Most of this fighting takes place at such close range that the guns of either side cannot fire at the enemy's infantry without great risk of hitting its own men. The role of artillery projectiles, however, is well played by bombs of all descriptions which are used in prodigious quantities. The larger ones projected by the Minenwerfer, of which the Germans employ three sizes, correspond to the heavy howitzer shell of the distant combat and have much the same effect. They have a distinctive nickname of their own, but they may be termed the "Jack Johnsons" of the close attack of siege warfare.

The smaller bombs or grenades are thrown by hand from a few yards' distance, perhaps just lobbed over a parapet. They are charged with high-explosive and detonate with great violence; and since their impetus does not cause them to bury themselves in the earth before they detonate, their action, though local, is very unpleasant in the enclosed space between two traverses in a trench. These grenades of various types are being thrown continuously by both sides, every assault being preluded and accompanied by showers of them. In fact, the wholesale use of these murderous missiles is one of the most prominent features of the close attack now being carried on.

As may be imagined, what with sharpshooters, machine-guns, and bombs, this kind of fighting is very deadly, and somewhat blind, owing to the difficulty of observation. The latter, however is somewhat decreased by the use of the "hyperscope," which is much the same in principle as the periscope of a submarine, and allows a man to look over the top of a parapet without raising his head above it.

The "Indian Mirror" writes:—We do not know if there is any truth in the rumour which is fairly abroad that the new Bengali daily paper which will shortly make its advent in Calcutta, will be subsidised by the Local Government. We think, the Government of Bengal should make a definite pronouncement on the matter, denying the rumour, if it is untrue. There is doubtless very great need for a Bengali journal of unquestioned moderation and loyalty to help in removing false rumours and wrong notions from among the masses, but whether the agency that is said to have been selected for this purpose is the right agency, remains to be seen.

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(Continued on 6th column.)

REPUBLICAN CHINA.

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY

REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.

Writing from Peking on October 11, on the morrow of the third anniversary of the Revolution which has brought into existence the Republic of China, a correspondent of the "Morning Post" gives a hopeful picture of China under Yuan-Shih-Kai. He writes:—

Yesterday was the third anniversary of the outbreak of the Wuchang Revolution, and, as upon previous occasions, the day was marked by a review of troops by the President. At last year's anniversary celebration his Excellency drove to the Tien An Men—the great gateway forming the main entrance to the Imperial Palace—in a State carriage, not unlike that used by the Lord Mayor of London, drawn by four black horses and driven by scarlet-coated, top-hatted postillions. On this occasion he rode, using, it is said, the identical pony that he used when Viceroy of Peiyang, more than ten years ago. He wore the light blue uniform and plumed cap of a Chinese Field-Marshal, with a double row of glittering orders and the sash of the highest order of the Republic on his breast.

A number of high military officers surrounded him, and mounted Presidential Guards led and brought up the rear of the procession. The latter remained on horseback, drawn up on either side of the main approach to the Tien An Men throughout the review, but the President dismounted and, surrounded by his foot guards and military attendants, walked through the central gateway of the Tien An Men, and a few minutes later reappeared on the platform above the gateway. Here he was joined by the Secretary of State, the Ministers of War and of the Navy, and other members of the Cabinet, while the Guards and high officials of the Ministries lined up along the parapet to the right and left of the saluting base.

THE MARCH PAST.

At a prearranged signal one of the bands struck up the familiar and monotonous air to which Chinese troops invariably march on these occasions, and the tramp of feet upon the pavement announced that the review had begun. The infantry came first, marching in fours through the West Chang An Men, passing in front of the saluting base, and disappearing from sight through the West Chang An Men. Most of them were clad in khaki, dark grey, or light blue. Each battalion was led past by a mounted officer, followed by a standard-bearer, buglers, pioneers, and riflemen. The march past of the infantry, which lasted nearly an hour, was an extremely creditable performance. At intervals machine-gun sections, the guns and ammunition boxes transported by mules or ponies, broke the monotony of the march, and towards the end several batteries of light mountain guns were seen. A change in the music signalled the appearance of the artillery, who came past at the trot, their guns and caissons rumbling on the flagged pavement. After them came the cavalry, mounted upon sturdy, shaggy ponies, also at the trot, and this brought the review to a close.

The President remained on the Tien An Men for a few more minutes while a number of school-children, selected from schools in the metropolis, sang a song of welcome. After despatching the Minister of Education to convey his greetings to the scholars, he disappeared from view, and proceeded to the Wuying-tien to conduct the formal opening of the National Museum, in which the Imperial collections of porcelain, curios, and other valuable relics are henceforward to be on view. This ceremony over, his Excellency returned to his Palace by a different route in a carriage.

The President, who had celebrated his fifty-fifth birthday (according to the Chinese calendar) only the previous day, looked exceedingly well and happy. It is said that he has been taking much more exercise than usual of late, a long walk in the Palace grounds now forming part of his daily routine.

A RETROSPECT.

The twelve months which have elapsed since the celebration of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the Revolution in Wuchang have been most evenful and fruitful. On October 10, 1913, Yuan Shih-kai, who had been formally elected President of the Republic only three days previously, was inaugurated, and took the Presidential oath. The Second Revolution had been finally suppressed only a few weeks before, and although the balloting for the President showed that there was still a large, irreconcilable element in the two Houses of the National Assembly it was believed on all side that China's chief political difficulties had been overcome. A few weeks later, on November 4 to be precise, the President launched the sensational decree unseating all Kuo-min-tang members of both Houses. There is reason to believe that he did not foresee the chief result of this step, namely, the suspension of sittings in both Houses for want of a quorum, for he repeatedly declared his intention to preserve the Legislature, and even issued instructions for fresh elections to fill the vacant seats.

As time went by, however, the President appears to have become convinced of the impracticability of governing China without radical changes in the political and administrative system, and the set to work to replace existing institutions by others better suited to China's present needs. Although the immediate result was a departure from Western conceptions of Republicanism, the improvement that has been effected in the administration during the past eleven months must be regarded as a sufficient vindication of the President's actions. The Central Government is undoubtedly stronger and more efficient than it was a year ago. Its authority over the provinces is now unquestioned, and although many old abuses continue more or less unchecked, there has been notable improvement in many directions, particularly in the separation of military and civil power and abolition of the Tutuhships, or Military Governorships, which made each Tutuh supreme in his own province and enabled him to defy with impunity the instructions of Peking.

Everything considered, China has made remarkable progress during the past year, and not the least hopeful sign to-day is the recognition in responsible circles throughout the country of the necessity for submitting to the system of administration devised by the President and his advisers, and of the uselessness and folly of attempting to graft on to the Chinese political fabric ready-made Western reforms which are totally unsuited to China's immediate requirements.

A THRILLING SEA STORY.

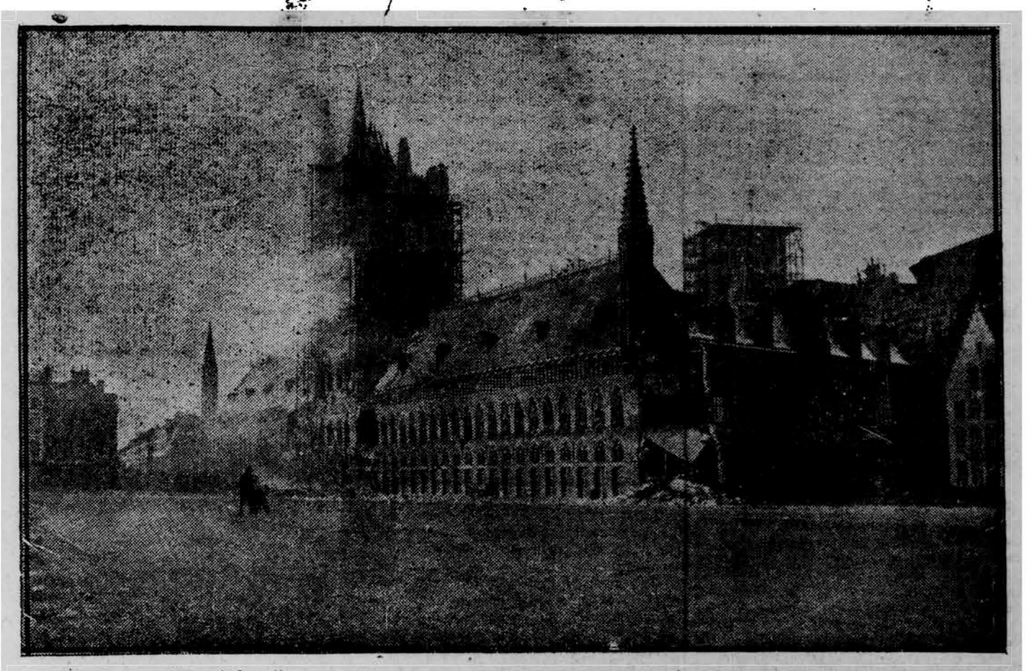
Three officers and fifteen men belonging to the Italian steamship "Anna" were landed at Barry on Dec. 2 by the Sunderland steamer "William Middleton," after an exciting rescue in the English Canal.

The "Anna," bound from Marseilles to London with general cargo, took fire, and was ablaze from bridge to bows. The Sunderland steamer arrived on the scene on Tuesday morning, the burning vessel then being about fifteen miles south-east of Land's End. Notwithstanding their perilous position the master of the "Anna" and ten men decided to remain on board, but the chief officer, second officer, third engineer, and sixteen men put off in a boat. A heavy sea was running, and as the "William Middleton" stood high in the water they had difficulty in getting on board. In the scramble to get hold of the ship's ladder an Arab seaman fell into the water and was drowned.

Captain Taylor, of the Sunderland steamer, signalled the lighthouse at the Wolves, and conveyed the position of the burning vessel.

The death occurred at Ambala on Wednesday of Mr. Bean, Deputy Manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla.

THE FAMOUS CLOTH HALL AT YPRES.



Reproduced from "The Sphere."

THE FIRST STAGE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CLOTH HALL AND BELFRY BY SHELL FIRE FROM THE GERMANS.

Reproduced from "The Sphere."

THE CLOTH HALL IN FULL BLAZE. THE CENTRAL PART OF THE ROOF HAS FALLEN IN AND THE REST IS SEEN DISAPPEARING AS THE FLAMES ADVANCE.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

A CRUSHING REPLY TO APPEAL FOR SYMPATHY.

A few weeks ago a letter entitled "An Appeal to the Civilised World," which was signed by ninety-three of the leading men of Germany in science, art, education, and literature was issued broadcast throughout the United States. It was a carefully devised attempt to stem the current of adverse public opinion in America and turn it in favour of Germany. The appeal, however, does not appear to have met with any visible success, and what little influence it may have exercised is likely to be destroyed by a very able and crushing reply which has been drawn up by Mr. S. H. Church, the President of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg.

This takes the form of a letter to Professor Fritz Schaper, of Berlin, a personal friend of the writer's. It begins by acknowledging in the most generous terms the obligations which the civilised world [illegible] under to many of the ninety-three German signatories to the original appeal, and Mr. Church reminds his correspondent that there are 8,000,000 people of German birth or parentage in the United States, "Americans hold Germany in our heart of hearts for she is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh."

Mr. Church analyses in a very trenchant manner the German contention that the war was forced upon them, and step by step with repeated references to the publish official documents, he demolishes the [illegible] man case. There are many fervid passages in the letter which reveal Mr. Church as an out-and-out believer in the justice and righteousness of the Allies' cause. We quote but one:

"What will the good conscience of the German people say when, in spite of the passion in the rage of war, it grasps the awful significance of the confession of its Imperial Chancellor? 'The wrong that we are committing.' The wreck and ruin of a country that has done you no injury, the slaughter of her sons, the expulsion of her King and Government, the blackmail of her substance, the destruction of her cities, with their happy homes, their beautiful monuments of historic times, and the priceless works of human genius! 'The wrong that we are committing.' Worst of all, when the desperate and maddened populace, seeing their sons slain and their homes in flames, fired from their windows in the last instinct of nature, your troops, with barbaric ferocity put them to the sword without distinction of age or sex! The wrong! Oh, Dr. Schaper, if these conditions should ever be reversed and these foreign soldiers should march through the streets of Berlin, would not you, would not all of my ninety-three correspondents, if they saw their homes battered in ruins and their sons dead in the streets, would they, too, not fire from their windows upon the merciless invaders I am sure I would do so! When our American troops were recently despatched to Mexico not to conquer, not to make war, but to restore peace and good order and the authority of law, some of the people of Vera Cruz fired at them from their windows, and twenty-three of our young soldiers were killed. At last they fired back at the sharpshooters, but they did not destroy the city nor kill the innocent."

"If Germany is not guilty, then, Dr. Schaper, in God's name, why are your armies in Belgium? Why are they in France? If you had waited until you had been attacked, you would never have found your nation at war. Your Imperial Chancellor says that you have violated international law, and that you will endeavour to make good the wrong you are committing. Why, Dr. Schaper, all the gold you could give to France and Belgium in a thousand years, and all the penitential prayers you could utter in every hour of a thousand years together with the contrition of a shamed and broken heart would not repair the ruin of two nations by fire and slaughter, nor dry up the ocean of human tears which have accompanied your hideous invasion. People sometimes ask us: 'Would you rather have the Slav than the German?' And the reply is always to the same effect: 'Yes, since we have seen the German at war, we would rather have the Slav, rather the Turk, rather the Hottentot!'"

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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THE INDIAN TROOPS.

LORD CURZON AND THE NUMBER AT THE FRONT.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston on December 1 addressed a meeting of members and others in the Commercial Salerooms, Mincing Lane, London, in aid of the Indian Soldiers' Fund, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Lord Curzon said they would remember when the outbreak of the war occurred a marvellous thrill of sympathy and support ran through the whole Empire, but, gratified as they were to receive those assurances of support and the contingents themselves from the Dominions across the seas, there was something peculiarly thrilling and romantic in the contribution that was brought them from India. (Cheers.) The famous despatch from the Viceroy, when it was read out in Parliament, produced an impression in the House of Commons greater than almost anything which he remembered in recent times. Those who had served in India felt particular emotion and pride in the fact that all the good work contributed by generations of Englishmen of a hundred years or more was bearing a recompense in the hour of England's need by a spontaneous and voluntary offer to assist them.

WHAT THE OFFER FROM INDIA MEANT.

He dared say the German Emperor might be amazed to hear it, but that offer came not only from the born gentry, but from all classes, even peasants, in India. It was a genuine offer to the Viceroy, and not the outcome of a manufactured or fictitious emotion on the part of the people. In the first place, they desired to show their loyalty to the King-Emperor, whom they had seen in their midst, and whom they regarded with reverence and affection. They, secondly, wanted to show that Indian troops were fitted not only to be fellow-citizens in one Empire, but were good enough to stand side by side with them, and fight the Empire's battles to quell our enemies. (Cheers.) Thirdly, he truly believed that the principles which underlay what was called German militarism were as detestable to the population of India as to the people of the West. (Cheers.) It should never be forgotten that our strong position in India depended upon our fidelity to our pledged word. Our relations with reference to our obligations to the native tribes depended on the pledged word of England and when Germany came forward and wanted to tear up documents for the protection of Belgium, and wanted this country to do the same, that particular idea made a great impression in India. The idea was not confined to the fighting races alone. The world imagined from the papers that the Sikhs and the Gurkhas, brave and famous soldiers as they were, were the only ones engaged in the war. Indian regiments of all classes and creeds were engaged, all the fighting races in India. One feeling impelled them all, and there was no distinction of class or creed. They were fighting in many fields of war. He was not going to say how many had left India, because he was not going to give valuable information to the German Emperor—(laughter),—but a great number, in all probability more than was generally believed, of these brave men were fighting, not merely in Belgium, but also in Egypt and in British East Africa.

THE FIRST INDIAN V. C.

Another incident which had pleased them greatly was the bestowal of the first Victoria Cross on an Indian. It was gratifying to know that the honour had been bestowed in the greatest war in which the country had even been engaged. That honour would be greatly appreciated in India, and it would have a great stimulus on recruiting there and at home. It would also stimulate a greater and more lasting interest as between this country and India than anything which had occurred for many years past. (Cheers.)

He had come there that afternoon to get sympathy and other support for these Indian troops, who were fighting in very different conditions from those to which they had been accustomed. It was altogether a novel and unique experience for them, and involved great physical strain on their constitutions. The Government were doing all they could for them. It was to provide some further necessaries and comforts for them that funds were asked. They had already received £83,000, half of which was pledged to the institutions at Brockenhurts. The remainder would be devoted to other purposes. If the war was a long one, as he thought it would be, £250,000 would be not too much, and could be advantageously spent.

A subscription list was started with £500 from a member of the Tea Trade Association.

AUSTRALIA'S AID.

DETAILS OF FORCES SENT TO WAR.

In the course of his statement in the Senate regarding the Australian forces, Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence, said that the Government had offered to the British Government the following units:—The Third Light Horse Brigade of 1966 men, one field battery of 93 men, one field butchery of 21 men, and four veterinary units of 258 men, making a total of 2338 men. The Government had also raised first, second, and third reinforcements of the Australian Imperial forces, totalling 9000, and hod completed the units previously offered and accepted by the British Government, totalling 28,258. They were further enrolling all men coming forward for service.

Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, in a statement to the House of Representatives, said that 20,338 troops had been despatched to the seat of war, together with 1200 men of the Army Reserve. Ten thousand two hundred and fifty-eight men were being prepared for transport, and 2820 for the first reinforcements, 3066 for the second, and 3000 for the third, making a total of 19,078. Approximately 2000 men monthly were being provided to inedease the effective Australian force beyond the number already sent.

GERMANY'S SILENT GUN.

NOISELESS DISCHARGE.

The latest armament surprise that the German has brought to aid him in his struggle against the Allies is a "silent" gun. This is the unqualified description of a new Krupp weapon which "Eye-witness" mentions in his recent account sent from General French's Headquarters.

A military expert writing in "The Standard" says that there are at least three explanations which may be put forward to account for the action of the "silent" gun. The first is, as "Eye-witness" suggests, that it is fired by the aid of compressed air. Pneumatic guns are not by any means a novel kind of ordnance. They have been tried in years past both in England and America, and probably elsewhere, but their success was not such as warranted a general adoption of the principle.

A second and highly plausible explanation is that the new weapon is an electric gun. M. Bachelet, with his aerial railway, has proved that by the use of solenoids a heavy body may be suspended in air and given a considerable momentum.

USES OF SILENCERS.

The last suggestion which has to be advanced to explain the mystery is that 'silencers" are being used with the ordinary siege howitzers with which the Germans are equipped. The "silencer" for abolishing the noise incidental to gun and rifle fire is an American idea. Ever since the adoption of smokeless powders, such as cordite, inventors in the United States have been striving to perfect an instrument to prevent the noise which resulted from the discharge of rifles and guns. And to a great extent their endeavours have been successful.

So far as rifle silencers are concerned their development may be considered more or less complete. Indeed, it is some years now since the American War Department officially adopted silencers for use in their army. Theatre-goers, by the way, may remember that in the play "Within the Law," a production from across the Atlantic running in London a year or two back, one of the principal characters uses a revolver silencer in a most dramatic episode.

Mr. H. P. Maxim is the American who has brought the rifle silencer to its present perfection. And not only is there an almost total absence of noise when firing a rifle with silencer attached, but the recoil of the rifle is considerably reduced. This latter was an unlooked-for, but very welcome, additional advantage.

Whether the "silencer" principle is being used by the Germans with their heavy ordnance is at present a moot point. If it should prove to be so, then the Germans have again shown considerable ingenuity in solving a difficult ordnance problem.

CAUSES OF NOISE.

What is it that causes the heavy reverberating noise which attends the discharge of firearms? When a gun is fired the powder or cordite constituting the charge is turned into a highly compressed gas, which serves to eject the shell. Directly the projectile enters the air the gases are free to escape, which they do with considerable velocity. The violent escape of the gases causes a large displacement of the surrounding air, and a vacuum is formed. Air rushing in to fill this vacuum occasions the noise which is so intimately associated with "muzzle blast."

The gun muzzle is not the only point at which noise is evident. With a gun developing a high velocity the projectile in its passage through the atmosphere also causes a characteristic whistling shriek. The explanation of this is the same as that which accounts for the noise at the rear of the projectile, and the air rushing in to fill this unoccupied space causes noise. If it were possible to use a torpedo-shaped projectile there would be little or no vacuum at the rear.

It is worth considering "Eye-witness's" remark that "the projectile travels through the air without any such warning sound as that made by ordinary shell." Here we have evidence that the gun is not of the ordinary German field gun pattern, but that it is ordnance of the howitzer type, developing a comparatively small velocity.

BOYS IN THE RANKS.

SIXTY THOUSAND ENLISTED IN GERMAN PROVINCE.

According to a Copenhagen correspondent twelve thousand schoolboys between the ages of 15 and 17 have been enrolled as "volunteer" recruits in Berlin. They have been divided into 20 companies, and their military training is proceeding with all possible speed. It is intended that they shall take the field early in the spring. Many of them by that date will still be under 16 years of age. In the province of Brandenburg, which includes Berlin, a total of 60,000 schoolboys has been enrolled as volunteer recruits.

One of the latest lists of German casualties contains among the names of those killed that of a captain of the Landsturm who was 62 years of age. The same casualty list contained the name of a boy 17 years of age, who was also killed. These two extremes of age show what reserves the Germans have already brought up to the front. The 62-year old captain was killed in Poland and the 17-year-old boy near Ypres.

Throughout the country several thousand schoolboys must already be under arms, although exact satistics are not available.

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In Silver, Champagne, Apricot, Pink, Black or White.

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No. A 5589. A most stylish Coat for Theatre wear, in soft faced cloth, trimmed Satin merve Collar and Cuffs, handsome frog fastening to match, exactly as illustrated, in Ivory, Sky, Rose, Saxe, Grey, Violet or Champagne.

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STRATEGY OF THE WAR

TWO CARDINAL PRINCIPLES.

MR. BELLOC ON RETREAT FROM MONS.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc lectured to a large audience at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on December 2nd on the strategy of the war in the west of Europe, says "The Manchester Guardian." The lecture had been arranged by the Manchester Geographical Society, and Mr. Harry Nuttall, M.P., presided. Mr. Nuttall said, introducing the lecturer, that he hoped that after this cataclysm was over the nations, including the United States of America, would come together to agree to reduce armaments and to keep the peace.

Mr. Belloc discussed first the general aspects of the war and secondly the strategic elements of what has happened in France and Belgium. This war, he said, was the largest business upon which any nation had ever been engaged. Upon what happened as the result of this war—"which is yet undecided remember"—will turn the future of Europe, to a degree that was not generally realised. This business was more important than the Reformation, more important than the discovery of America, more important than the discovery of printing. If they did not take great care, the civilisation that men now knew would cease; however much care men took, the Europe that would emerge from the war would be a Europe very different from what they had known. War, for example, had always a democratic effect. Did they think that after this war the same industrial conditions would continue? Whoever thought that was singularly illusioned; was living in a fool's paradise, "and God knows," he said, "the press has done everything it can to make you live in a fool's paradise. During the passage of the Belgian plain by the Germans the papers were full of German defeats; and how often has the press told you that this or that attack upon the Allied lines was the final German attack? It is the business of a man always to expect the worst."

THE QUESTION OF NUMBERS.

Mr. Belloc laid down two principles—the first that victory consists in the disarming of the adversary by whatever method; the second that, other things being equal, victory is decided by numbers—in the decisive time and place. In respect of this matter of numbers he defined three periods of the war—the first the period of enormous Austrian-German superiority lasting to the middle of September; the second, the period of great increase in the Russian numbers and some increase in the strength of Germany; the third (which is not yet come, but will come about the end of December) when Russia will be fully mobilised, and there will be no further increments of force except young men coming in a year or two before their time. In the first stage Germany had an advantage over France of 126 to 39, and it was her task to beat France quickly by force of this superiority, then leaving a garrison to hold down France while she turned to meet Russia. By a narrow squeak, Mr. Belloc said, that effort failed, and he proceeded to show how it failed. To do this he had to explain the Napoleonic doctrine of "the co-ordinated detached reserve" and "the open strategic square," a formula which consists of the disposition of an inferior force before a superior attacking force in the form of a square with open sides, the square being presented lozenge-wise to the enemy, with the force holding one corner—"the operative corner"—disposed directly in the path of the enemy, the business of the operative corner being to retreat, holding the enemy engaged, to a point at which the other three corners of the force are thrown at the one or other wing of the enemy to defeat it before the other wing can come up.

BRITISH AND THE RETREAT FROM MONS.

The great military question of years, Mr. Belloc said, had been whether a conscript army could be trusted to carry out the function of "the operative corner" without breaking. The Germans had argued that it could not. It was upon this doctrine that the French relied. "After this war," he said, "there will certainly be a great deal of recrimination and a great deal of boasting." It will always be worth while for the British to remember that during that famous retreat from Mons the exterior corner was composed of the British professional contingent, and on the extreme corner of that, taking all the worst work, was General Smith-Dorrien." In accordance with this doctrine, Mr. Belloc said, a second (eastern) corner force of the lozenge was disposed about the Belfort gap; a third, General Joffre, keeping his own counsel, hid in Paris; the fourth was in Normandy and Picardy. It was the discovery of the reserve force in Paris that caused Von Kluck to change his plans, and that brought about—after the vain march across the French front and the effort to break through on the east—the German retreat. For the skill with which that retreat was carried out Mr. Belloc had a great deal of praise; and he pointed out also the two great miscalculations that entered into the French plan, the first, that Namur could hold, whereas it fell; the second that the Germans would bring at the second that the Germans would bring at the most eight army corps to the attack, whereas they brought fourteen.

THE ATTEMPT ON CALAIS.

The most remarkable thing in the operations, in Mr. Belloc's opinion, was the German attempt on Calais along the sea shore. It should have been made, he thought, on purely strategic considerations, from Arras to Boulogne; and he could only explain the present nature of the attempt by supposing it to be due to political interference. "Rumour says," he concluded, "that that attack along the shore is begun again. It would be rash to say that the task is impossible, but it is certainly immensely difficult. I was there ten days ago, and though, of course, I can no more judge of the matter than any other civilian, yet one can construct an opinion from observing how soldiers speak and judge, and judging from what soldiers then were saying and judging, that line cannot be broken through."

Mr. Belloc was thanked for his lecture in a resolution that was proposed by the Lord Mayor and seconded by the Belgian Consul. The Lord Mayor said that many people in Manchester were going on as if nothing was happening. Some people would not be disturbed if a shell fell in their neighbour's back yard, so long as it did not affect their own. There was an astonishing amount of inertia in the town.

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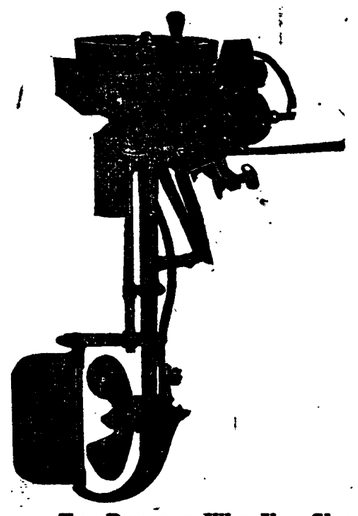

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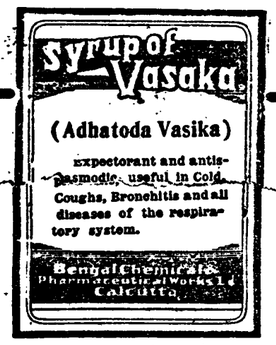
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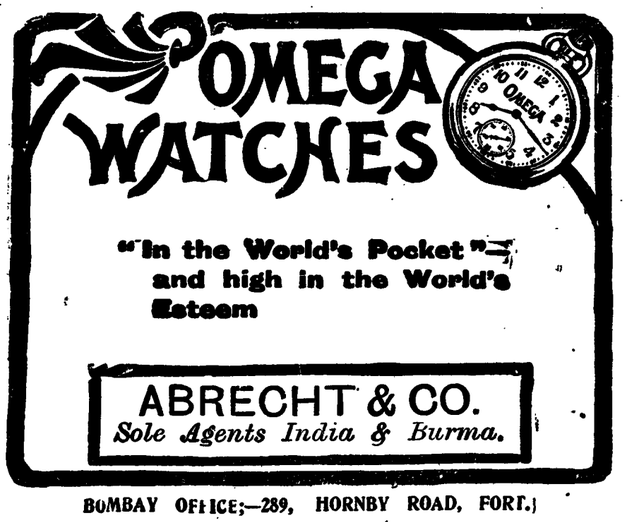

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GENERAL JOFFRE AT HIS HEADQUARTERS.

THE CERTAINTY OF VICTORY.

General Joffre, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies, received the French journalists before their first official tour, and held a sort of review of the press, says a Paris correspondent. His words were as usual lucid, brief, and to the point—"Report exactly what you have seen."

The Paris press gives a picturesque account of this meeting. "The Headquarters are simple—a room on the first floor of an unpretentious house with brick stairs which lead up to an unfurnished vestibule. Some familiar faces are seen at the door—generals and officers well known in Paris. Through the vestibule passes a big telegraph cable containing numerous wires connecting the Headquarters with distant stations. One passes down a corridor with hooks and nails in the wall which are taken up with military mantles. We enter a large, well-lighted room.

"General Joffre rises and welcomes us. He is dressed *en petite tenue*—high boots, red trousers, blue cloak, wears no decorations and has three silver stars on his dolman. He speaks slowly, deliberately, almost hesitatingly, as if weighing each word, with a grave voice. He does not look fatigued in the least.' He has admirably supported the great labour of the last four months, and will carry out his task to the end.

THE FINAL VICTORY.

"He tells us we may visit the armies and say exactly what we have seen, and it will be a denial of false reports spread by the Germans. As he says this he throws his hands up for an instant, exclaiming, 'They have told so many lies the world over, it is time to put things right.' He adds:—

'Tell the country it must have hope and confidence; we shall gain our cause. This is the absolute truth. The task is a heavy one still, yet the final issue can be nothing but victory, and in this victory the whole country will share.'

"Then the General consented to let the photographers snapshot him. He stood with his back between two blackboards on which great maps were pinned—one representing France and Belgium with the western field of war, and the other Poland and the eastern field of war,—which he studied simultaneously. His knit eyebrows, his look of power and decision impressed us all.

"The photographers seemed put out for a moment and blundered. General Joffre smiled and said:—'You are taking very long. The Queen of the Belgians can beat you all, for the other day she photographed me in a second.'

THE GENERAL'S COUNCILLORS.

"General Joffre then engaged in a short conversation with several journalists, and when they referred to the military medal which M. Poincare pinned on his chest, he said: 'All this counts for nothing. What will count really will be our final success.'

'People in the little town where the headquarters are established attend quietly to their business. They seem to pay no heed to the presence of the General Staff. Among them one would almost have the impression that we are a hundred leagues away from the war. Yet in that little room the future map of Europe is being decided."

(Several words and sentences have been excised from the above message by the Censor.)

M. YVES GUYOT AND THE WAR.

THE ONLY WAY TO A DEFINITE PEACE

The following letter from M. Yves Guyot, the distinguished French economist, was read at a meeting held during mail week in the Whitehall Rooms, London, over which Mr. T. F. Victor Buxton presided:

"For years past Germany and Austria-Hungary have kept the world constantly a prey to anxieties, ceaselessly renewed. In 1911, violating the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, Austria-Hungary shamelessly annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. Germany declared that she had approved of that violation of the treaty signed in the very capital of the German Empire, and woe betide the nations who, having signed the Treaty of Berlin, should insist on its being respected! Germany would stand beside Austria to wage war against them! In face of this threat the States allowed the treaty to be torn up. Austria-Hungary and Germany concluded that they might allow themselves every licence, and the present war is a result of this conviction.

"The great majority of Frenchmen are not actuated by the thought of vengeance. They want to put an end to the constant state of anxiety in which they are held by German policy and to the heavy expenses, both personal and financial, which that policy necessitates for armaments. They are ready to submit to every sacrifice. They desire a solution which shall be sufficiently clear for Europe to have no further fear that Germany and Austria-Hungary shall attempt to take their revenge on a few years' time. This solution comprises the destruction of the hegemony of Prussia over Germany and the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary. These two Powers will only accept this when, their armies being destroyed, they find themselves forced to bend to the might of right. Are the neutrals in a position and have they the will to impose such a solution? The present time is sufficiently cruel: it must bequeath to the future a definite peace—no half-measures will assure that. The policy of the Allies is a guarantee, for it is disinterested. It is not a question of destroying 120,000,000 of people from Europe or of ruining them. The thing to be done is to put their Government in such a position that it shall be impossible for them to injure others."

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NOTICE.

FROM JANUARY Ist, 1915, our Head Office will be TRANSFERRED to and our Show Rooms of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Motor Accessories will be opened in our newly constructed extensive premises at New Queen's Road next to the Royal Opera House.

Our Motor Repair Workshops will be situated from the abovementioned date in our specially constructed premises on Mathew Road just behind our New Queen's Road Show Rooms, where we shall have exceptional facilities for Repairs and Body work of every description which will be carried out under expert European Supervision.

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BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.

Bombay, 29th December, 1914.

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